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for Michigan Farm
Homes

A Newspaper For Michigan Farmers

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U. S. PRODUCE ACT EXPOSES SLIPPERY COMMISSION MEN

Act Enables U. S. To Check 40,000 Dealers In The Nation

FIND GOOD AND BAD

Complaints Filed With U. S. Reveal Pilfering, Irregularities.

Washington.—Administration of the Produce Agency Act during the last three years has disclosed much that is good, much that is indifferent, and some things that are thoroughly bad in the practices of the produce industry. There are approximately 40,000 shippers, dealers, brokers, and commission merchants engaged in the produce business in this country. With so great a number in a business of such magnitude it is inevitable that there are some unscrupulous persons in the industry and that some undesirable practices have become established.

"Taking To Account"
In many markets it is common to do what is called "taking to account," which means that the agent, himself, buys the produce which the shipper has entrusted to him for sale. The ordinary rules of agency prohibit an agent from buying goods from his principal without the latter's consent and certainly there seems no justification for the agent charging a commission on goods which he, himself, purchases.

Simple, But—?
The commission men offer a simple justification for this practice. The goods, they say, are in their hands; and the shippers want to know how much they have brought. Not all of the goods have been sold, but the shipper must have an answer; so the receiver fixes what he considers a fair or safe price and takes the produce at that price.

All of the shipment, except a few odd packages, may have been sold. To clean up the shipment and render an account sales the commission man may take these odd packages at a price which he himself fixes, make up the account sales and send his check. One commission merchant claimed it was necessary for him to "take to account" because the city in which he operated was so situated that he had to make prompt returns to keep shipments coming to that city instead of to competing markets. When a shipment was received, he would wire the shipper that the produce had sold for so much; what he actually did was to buy in the shipment at that price.

Inquiry Is Painful
These reasons may sound more or less plausible, but it has been learned that the practice is susceptible of great abuse. In the case just mentioned, for example, the commission merchant made up accounts sales showing that goods had been taken to account at a certain price when in fact he had sold the goods the week before for a somewhat higher price. He charged a commission on the price at which he took to account and pocketed the difference. Obviously a dishonest receiver can use this subterfuge of taking to account to buy in commodities at a low price and sell them at a high price.

U. S. Says "No!"
The Government insists that if goods are taken to account it shall be done only with the knowledge and consent of the shipper, and that the commission merchant has no right to charge a commission on goods so taken. If the shipper requires it, the commission merchant must account on the basis of the actual prices received, in which case he would have the right to charge a commission. It is significant that those who make a practice of taking to account object decidedly to saying to the shipper, "We have bought," instead of, "We have taken to account." If the practice is as innocuous as those who use it claim it to be there would seem to be no hardship involved in calling it by its true name.

Another Evil
Another practice followed in some markets, is that of crowning on in others, is that of reconsigning a (Continued on page six)

Legacies Make Enemies For Life

Seems like one of the neighbors passed on and left nothing much to the surprise of the relatives. Ma says she might have known any one Pa had stock in wouldn't have any money. Don't miss Poor Pa on page 5.

SECRETARY



CLARK L. BRODY
Mr. Brody was re-engaged as executive secretary and treasurer of the State Farm Bureau by the board of Directors Nov. 14, to serve for the ensuing year, which will be the tenth in which he has served in that capacity. Mr. Brody, a charter member of the Farm Bureau, is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and president of the Federation of Co-operative Purchasing Ass'n's of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, New York and New England.

LEGGE TO LEAVE THE FARM BOARD?

McKelvie and Teague Also Seeking Private Life.

Washington—Resignations of Chairman Alexander Legge, S. R. McKelvie, wheat member, and C. C. Teague, fruit representative, from the Federal Board, are near at hand. Mr. Legge has admitted his intention to resign, probably not before the first of the year. All three have private interests which are seeking their return to private life. Mr. Legge was the \$100,000 year head of the International Harvester Co., which is understood to be calling him back. J. C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Board, is believed to be in line to succeed Mr. Legge. Mr. McKelvie is reported continuing with the Board, possibly until spring, or until something is worked out for disposition of the 60 million or more bushels of wheat controlled by the Grain Stabilization Corporation. Recently the Stabilization Corporation entered the market again, buying wheat in an effort to stop what the Farm Board believes is an unwarranted decline.

Mr. Legge was appointed for one year. At the close of that term he accepted appointment from Mr. Hoover for six years, with the privilege of retiring.

All things come to him who hustles while he waits.

Look Before You Buy Poultry Theft Ins.

News Interviews State Ins. Dep't on Unlicensed Companies.

By J. H. CREIGHTON
Lansing—Warning to the readers of Michigan Farm News that extensive efforts are being made by companies unlicensed in Michigan to extend poultry theft insurance policies throughout this state has been sounded by Ralph M. Wade, second assistant state commissioner of insurance. The usual method by which policies of unlicensed companies have been sent into the state is to offer such a policy with every subscription taken for a number of farm and poultry publications. Thus far, no Michigan magazine or other publication has offered unlicensed poultry theft insurance as an inducement to new subscribers, but it necessarily would be a reflection against any publication which did make the error unknowingly, for one of the best known daily newspapers in Michigan almost completely itself to such a policy in behalf of its out-state readers only recently. There are two companies authorized to sell poultry theft insurance policies in the state of Michigan. They are: The National Casualty Company of Detroit and The Poultrymen's Mutual Protective Association. All others are not licensed by the state to do business in Michigan. The financial significance of this statement to farmers will be shown later in this article. **Contracts not Enforceable**
There are several important reasons why farmers should submit their insurance policies to a rigid inspection before paying their premiums. In the

first place the contracts of any company not licensed in Michigan are not enforceable in Michigan. The State Dep't of Insurance has no jurisdiction outside of the state. In the event of a contested claim, the policyholder would have to sue in the home county of the company, which would be entirely too expensive, in view of the fact the total indemnity possible under most poultry theft policies, is \$100. The customary premium is \$1 a year save in cases where such policy comes with a magazine subscription. The season for chicken theft is just starting. As the holidays approach it will have reached high levels, records show. For that reason, solicitations by agent or direct by mail have a compelling appeal to the man who has suffered depredations in the past from chicken thieves. A company protected against suit in this state can, if it chooses, rest on technicalities of the policy. It is frequently difficult to prove forced entry of chicken coops. Companies regularly in business in this state, are inclined to give the policyholder the benefit of the doubt. Mr. Wade finds. The most direct effect of a chicken theft policy of any kind is to make farmers more cautious about locking up their flocks at night. Recent complaints of chicken stealing filed with sheriffs, coupled with complaints of non-payment of poultry theft insurance policies, received by the state insurance department, suggest two protective steps; first: a well locked and guarded poultry house; second, if one desires to insure himself against theft be sure to take out a poultry theft policy in a company licensed to issue such policies in this state.

Farmer Agents Insure 60,000 Cars in 4 Yrs.

Michigan Men Show That Farmers Are Good Salesmen.

East Lansing—Fourth annual convention of State Farm Mutual Automobile and State Farm Life Insurance agents held here Nov. 12 was attended by 327 agents and their wives, members of the state and national office forces. Nearly every agent is a farmer. With their wives assisting them in clerical and office capacities, many of them are well on their way to 2,000 automobile policies written. Since Oct. 1926, these farmer agents under direction of Alfred Bentall, agency manager, have written more than 60,000 automobile policies in Michigan. The State Farm Mutual of Bloomington, Ill., organized in 1922 on the legal reserve plan, is in business in 26 other states, has more than 7,000 farmer agents who have written more than 500,000 policies. The home office occupies a new 11 story building at Bloomington, designed for economical and speedy handling a nation-wide insurance business. Competition for highest producing honors is keen among the Michigan

agents. Agents C. H. Fowler, District 3, and R. W. Sleight, Dist. 5, tied for possession of the District Standard Trophy, awarded on points. Each district will hold the cup six months. Highest total production cup was won by Mr. Fowler's district. Highest county average production per agent was won by District 2, A. N. Brown, Dist. Agent. The convention was addressed by Mr. Louis Kelehan, insurance director for the Minneapolis Farm Bureau, and by Emmet J. Noon, claim adjuster at the home office for the Michigan division, in the interests of automobile insurance; and by Vice-President M. J. Fuller of the State Farm Life Insurance Company. Sec'y C. L. Brody of the State Farm Bureau, which is state agent for the Farm Mutual Companies, also addressed the agents.

Kalamazoo Said "No!"

Kalamazoo—Kalamazoo county, instead of favoring the Wayne county reapportionment amendment, as erroneously reported in early election returns, gave a majority of more than 5,000 against the amendment.

CAPPER & BRUCKER PAY HOMAGE TO MASTER FARMERS

Economy Only Tax Relief In Sight, Brucker Advises.

PROPERTY TAX STAYS

Unemployment and Prohibition Face Congress Dec. 1, Says Capper.

East Lansing—Twelve Michigan Master Farmers and their wives, comprising the Michigan Farmers' 1930 class of master farmers, were honored at a presentation banquet at State College, Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, attended by some 350 persons, including Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas, Gov.-elect Wilbur M. Brucker, previous classes of master farmers and their wives, agr'l educators, the press, and others. Both Mr. Capper and Mr. Brucker spoke, and made statements of interest to all Michigan farmers. "Probably the first and most important thing to come before Congress when it opens Dec. 1," said Sen. Capper, "will be unemployment relief. We have no miracle workers at Washington, but we hope that party lines and politics will be shelved until we can put men to work. It will require a liberal policy in carrying out needed public improvements now. Next in importance will be efforts to repeal the 18th amendment. Kansas is opposed to repeal and will demand strict, honest enforcement." This pronouncement brought thunderous applause.

Property Tax Stays

There is no immediate prospect for doing away with the general property tax by replacing it with other levies, according to the statement made by Mr. Brucker after presenting the Master Farmers with medals and congratulating them and their wives. "The only tax relief the State has a right to offer at this time is determination and perseverance in rigid economy—a determination to chisel off the barnacles and get operating expenses down to a minimum," Mr. Brucker said. Mr. Brucker stated that while he can see no possibility of abandoning the general property tax for some time, he hoped that the time would come speedily when that burden might be relieved by other taxes. He pledged his administration to "religiously stick to a program of economy and equalization of tax burdens."

College Doing Well

The Master Farmers were welcomed to the College by E. L. Austin, in behalf of Pres. Shaw who was at Washington. Mr. Austin said that the college now has a record enrollment, 3,200 youths, nearly all from Michigan. Coming short courses will send that number over 4,000, an all time record. "A few years ago we had a financial deficit; today we have a substantial operating surplus and are making constant improvements," Mr. Austin said.

1930 Master Farmers

The Michigan farmers and the master farmers were congratulated by (Continued on page 2.)

PRESIDENT



M. L. NOON
Mr. Noon was re-elected Nov. 14 by the State Farm Bureau board of directors to his sixth term as President. Mr. Noon, a charter member of the Farm Bureau in Jackson county, was elected vice-president in February, 1921, and served in that capacity until he was elected president in 1924 for two years. In 1927 he was again elected president and has served continuously. He is a director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and a director of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n. He resides on his farm near Michigan Center, Jackson county.

MICHIGAN GAINS 4 CONGRESSMEN

Southern States Lose Nine; Are Expected To Fight.

Washington—In the Congressional elections of 1932, Michigan voters will have four more Congressmen to consider, as that is the State's gain in the national reapportionment of the House of Representatives, according to the 1930 census and the Vandenberg-McLeod Act of 1929. Previously it has been estimated that population shifts and gains of the past decade would shift some 22 seats of the House total of 435. It now appears that 27 seats will shift. California gains nine and takes first place; Michigan gains 4 for second place; Missouri loses 3 seats; Texas is the only southern state to gain, and gains 3. Other southern states will lose 9 seats and are expected to raise a great disturbance about it, which is almost certain to be fruitless. Another feature of the reapportionment is that it shows a definite trend to greater representation for urban centers. Since its beginning, the House of Congress has been predominantly rural. Pres. Hoover will present the new reapportionment to Congress Dec. 1. Southerners object to counting aliens in the industrial centers, and Mexicans and Chinese in California; those sections point to the disenfranchised negroes in the South who are counted in the census reapportionment.

FARM BUREAU FOR PROMPT ACTION ON PUBLIC ISSUES

13th Annual Meeting Wants No More Apportionment Nightmares.

INVITES AN AGREEMENT

State Farm Bureau Life Membership Plan Adopted.

Lansing—Early and permanent settlement of the legislative reapportionment question, economy in all phases of government to lower taxes, means for equalizing and reducing local tax burdens, opposition to any threat to Smith-Hughes agricultural high school courses, and adoption of a life membership plan for the Farm Bureau were outstanding developments of the 13th annual meeting at State College, Nov. 13-14, attended by 400 or more delegates and friends. **Reapportionment Debate**
Principal debate was on the resolution concerning reapportionment. The resolution as presented by the resolutions committee stated that the "Michigan State Farm Bureau rejoices" at the defeat of the amendment Nov. 4 and congratulates those voters in all counties of the State who successfully opposed this un-American amendment. Some delegates objected to the word "rejoice" as needlessly "waving a red flag in the face of the enemy," particularly as the rest of the resolution called upon all interests to cooperate in finding a fair and final solution of the reapportionment question. Delegate F. M. Church of Kent county objected to the words "rejoice" and "un-American," saying, "We have opposed the Wayne amendment as unfair; we are now ready to co-operate in working out a satisfactory agreement."

Delegates Mitchell of Oakland and C. B. Cook of Shiawassee concurred "as a matter of cutting out any animosity." Delegate James Nicol of Allegan supported the vigorous language of the resolution, saying: "I believe the fight made against the amendment by the Farm Bureau and other organizations defeated it. Why not tell the people? The fight woke up rural people as to what was about to be done to them."

Delegate Walworth of Shiawassee suggested that the resolution be toned down to "congratulate the voters."

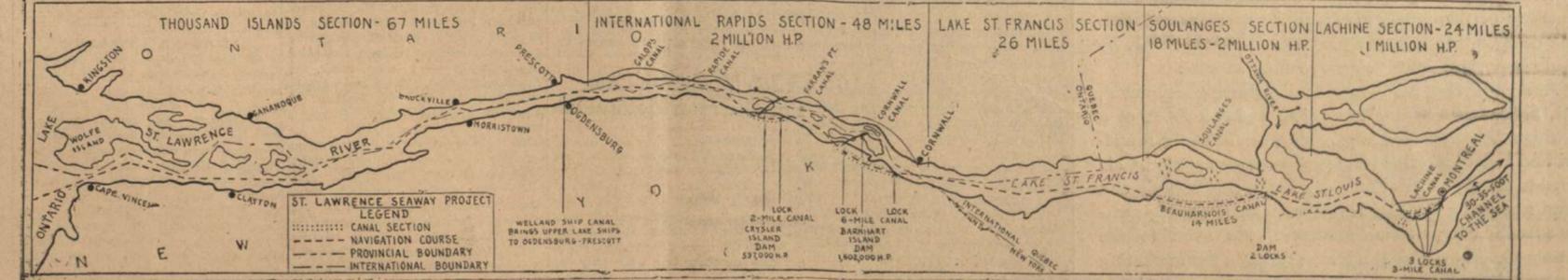
For Permanent Settlement

Delegate McPherson of Kent said, "There is no cause for rejoicing yet. (Continued on page two.)"

Are Legacies a Good Thing?

Aunt Het is glad Pa and she have nothing to leave after they go. She says "It makes folks ornery while they're expectin' it, an' hateful when they get it." Don't miss her opinion on this subject on page 5.

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway to the Sea Today



The above sketch shows the St. Lawrence River from Lake Ontario to Montreal—183 miles—the improvement of which for ocean going vessels is now the immediate concern of the United States and Canada.

ACTION BY THE UNITED STATES
Twenty-six states, including Michigan, for ten years have been working in an organized way to bring about completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway to the sea. Its completion will bring ocean carriers to our lake ports; will give the great agricultural and industrial regions of our lake states, the west and the northwest, the tremendous advantage of ocean rates to and from all parts of the world, and equally tremendous savings through eliminating railroad haul to and cargo transfer at the Atlantic seaboard, as at present.

WORK OF THE LAST CONGRESS.
By terms of the Rivers and Harbors bill signed July 4 last by Pres. Hoover, the United States is now deepening Great Lakes channels in accordance with the St. Lawrence plan. Some \$29,266,000 has been authorized to provide 24 foot draft from the head of Lake Superior to Montreal. The Canadian-U. S. plan provides for 25 foot draft. It will require an additional sum to eventually get the other foot of draft. The thousand Islands ship channel is to be dredged to 27 feet. The United States still has to act on its share of the improvement of the International

Rapids section, the third and last item in its share of the program.

THE REMAINING ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT
The project naturally divides itself into five sections: Thousand Islands, International Rapids, Lake St. Francis, Soulanges and Lachine. The first two sections are international waters and can be improved only through joint agreement of the two countries. The last three sections lie entirely within Canada.

The Thousand Islands Section is all deep water with the exception of a few rocks which are now being blasted away. Next spring the opening of the new Welland Ship Canal—large enough to accommodate 85% of the world's ocean going ships—will allow the upper lake ships to extend their low cost carriage 250 miles across Lake Ontario and on down the St. Lawrence to Ogdensburg-Prescott.

In the International Rapids Section the governments plan to flood out the rapids by throwing two dams across the river as shown in the sketch, one at Crayler Island and the other at Barnhart Island. That is known as the two-stage navigation and power plan. Hydro-electric power will be developed at two powerhouses on the Crayler dam and one at the Barnhart dam. Present navigation by-passes the rapids through the four 14-foot canals along the north shore. The new navigation course will follow through the river, crossing and recrossing the International

Boundary and around the dams through locks and short canal sections. Lake St. Francis is all deep water and no material improvement is necessary.

STEAMER TRACK 600 FEET WIDE
In the Soulanges Section the needed improvement is being carried out by the Beauharnois Company through the medium of a huge navigation power channel, 3,000 feet wide with the steamer track 600 feet wide and 27 feet deep. At the eastern end two locks in the dam will lower ships into Lake St. Louis. Power will be developed at the dam, which, together with the canal itself, is now under construction.

Lake St. Louis is practically all deep water, only at its eastern end is rectification necessary. In the Lachine Section, the present 14-foot canal will be replaced by a much deeper cut skirting the shoreline just to the south. This brings the new navigation route into Montreal harbor. Between Montreal and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a distance of 240 miles, the steamer lane has a minimum depth of 30 feet and the work of deepening it to 35 feet is about two-thirds completed.

All channel sections of the Seaway project will have a minimum width of 450 feet and all canal sections a minimum bottom width of 200 feet. The depth will be 27 feet with locks 30 feet deep, 820 feet long and 80 feet wide, similar to those in the new Welland Ship Canal.

FARM BUREAU ON GAIN DESPITE THE DEPRESSION—BRODY

Its General Services Now Reach Some 85,000 Farmers.

60,000 AUTOS INSURED Organized Production, Tax Program, Membership Discussed.

Lansing—Belief that the Farm Bureau should need to concern itself with the organization of the production end of agriculture was expressed by Clark L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in his annual report to the 13th annual meeting of the organization at State college Nov. 13 and 14.

"With the demand for efficiency, and the competition from producers in other lands, what is going to happen to American producers on small and medium sized farms?" Mr. Brody asked. "Can they survive, operating independently, or will some form of co-operative producing organization be needed to preserve the individual farmer's ownership interest?"

"The safety of our nation demands that the property ownership rights of millions of small farmers be maintained," Mr. Brody continued. "No less important is it that our farmers should enjoy a reasonably satisfactory standard of living and opportunities for their families and so preserve the high grade of rural citizenry on the farms today.

Destructive doctrines can be expected to find little sympathy under such conditions.

"Solution of the problem of agricultural surpluses and the regulation of production to the needs of the consumer lies in organization," Mr. Brody added.

Farm Bureau Growing Discussing the work of the Farm Bureau, Mr. Brody said that despite the depression most Farm Bureau activities and business services to farmers have enjoyed a steady growth, that during the past year two major lines of Farm Bureau business increased 19.3% and 32%, respectively, over any previous year in the past decade.

Farm Bureau services of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, all doing a state-wide business in dairy and poultry feeds developed by those organizations, have agreed upon identical formulas and containers and have organized a Farm Bureau Milling Corporation.

The Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan Farm Bureau Services organizations, each doing a state-wide business in distributing motor oils to farmers, have organized a Farm Bureau Oil Company, which is now operating a compounding and blending plant at Indianapolis.

Serves 85,000 Farmers The Michigan Farm Bureau Services, Inc., serves some 85,000 farmers, owners or patrons of some 480 farmers co-operative elevators, creameries, live stock and other types of associations with seeds, feeds, fertilizers, twine, motor oils and other products, Mr. Brody said.

The Farm Bureau reported that for the year ending June 30, 1930, it paid \$46,677 in patronage dividends to local co-operatives, and Farm Bureau members, in addition to adding several thousand dollars from earnings to its working capital.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., has established 11 new distributors, has installed the latest seed cleaning and processing machinery and reports Service owned Farm Bureau Supply Stores at the following points where Farm Bureau Services had not been available—Hart, Lansing, Lapeer, Midland, Saginaw, Woodland.

Auto and Life Insurance The State Farm Bureau, as representative of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, serves some 60,000 policy holders, mostly rural drivers. The Bureau is now taking the State Farm Life Insurance program to farmers.

Traffic Service Loss, damage and overcharge claims collected by the Farm Bureau Traffic Dept for members and others totaled \$11,406 for the year closing. It helped secure a 12% reduction on carlots of livestock traveling from point to point within Michigan, amounting to \$4.50 per car on carlots shipped to Detroit, saving \$25,000 to \$30,000 to the shippers annually. In co-operation with the Michigan Elevator Exchange, the Dept secured a reduction in bean rates to southern points saving about \$100,000 to Michigan shippers annually.

Legislation and Taxation In the field of legislation and taxation, and other matters of public interest the Farm Bureau is particularly active, Mr. Brody said. It maintains a tax and legislative department, in which all County Farm Bureaus are active. The Bureau has local tax and legislative committees in every Farm Bureau county, extending down to township committees in many instances. In the recent vote on reapportionment of the legislature many township committees canvassed every voter in the organization's fight on the amendment. Of the taxation work, Mr. Brody said:

"In no other period in the life of the Farm Bureau have our activities been so productive in stimulating sound thinking based on the real facts and an understanding of the taxation subject. Our Taxation Department is getting our people to working intelligently for genuine results, rather than wasting their

efforts on measures that have an appealing name and on the surface may appear to stand for a good principle, but which in reality may bring no tax relief, or may even make the situation worse.

"Our organization has been consulted by public and semi-public committees and bodies on school, highway and other policies and unquestionably has been a most important influence in directing them along lines of welfare for the farmer and the people of the State as a whole.

"Real progress has been made in working with other organized groups of the state on the tax program. These include particularly the Michigan Railroad Association, Michigan Manufacturers Association, and the Michigan Real Estate Ass'n. The more the taxation question is studied, the more the mutuality of interests in the state becomes apparent, and I feel we have made real progress in developing the co-operation and support of these other groups toward economy and a more efficient taxation system. The Farm Bureau taxation work has been characterized throughout with emphasis on relieving the farmer's local tax burden."

Life Membership A leading topic before the 13th annual meeting, was the discussion of a life membership plan for the Farm Bureau, payable at once or over a ten year period, to supplant the yearly dues of \$10 which were established when the organization was founded in 1919. Concerning the life membership, Mr. Brody said:

"This change is recommended to the Board of Delegates only after the most careful consideration by the Board of Directors, and in view of the fact that the last three years have shown conclusively that our organization has outgrown the old membership policies which served the Farm Bureau so well during its early development. Our more recent membership maintenance efforts have resulted in quality of personnel rather than numbers. Farm Bureau membership and organizations, while still somewhat of a crusade in which sentiment plays an important part, has become more and more a matter of sound judgment and undertaking. A change in keeping with the new conditions and advancement of the Michigan State Farm Bureau is essential at this time if the greatest progress is to be made.

"In considering this, no other factor should have weight except the welfare and best interests of the man and his family who must extract a living and income from the farm. The new system if adopted will keep the ownership and control of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, including all subsidiaries, with the progressive and substantial farmers of the state. It will afford the greatest possible stability in the government of our large business operations and Farm Bureau membership will become more and more a mark of distinction and recognition. By no means, do we contemplate an exclusive program or closed corporation, for the influence and support of all the 85,000 or more farmers the Farm Bureau is serving, whether they are members or not, are essential to a successful outcome.

"Under the new plan it would not be the major purpose to expend extreme effort and resources to induce every farmer to join but rather to use the income and support derived from membership to render the maximum service to those who are supporting the Farm Bureau with their hearts and their pocketbooks."

Mr. Brody reported the State Farm Bureau in good financial condition. Net worth of the State organization was placed at \$256,104.37 at the close of its fiscal year, June 30 last, as against \$235,323.14 on Dec. 31, 1929. The 43 county Farm Bureaus are separate financial entities. This year the annual meeting was moved from Farmers Week in February to the first Thursday in November.

MICHIGAN DROUGHT LOSS \$24,662,000

Suffered Less Than 28 Other Middlewest States.

Lansing—While 28 states of the American mid-west suffered to a varying degree from the severe drought of 1930, Michigan was one of the least affected, according to the November report from the Michigan Co-operative Crop Reporting Service. The drought was the longest and most severe undergone by this country in many years, the report said. It started early in Ohio and in the middle Mississippi valleys, gradually spreading in all directions, reaching this state in the late July. At the other end of the crop season, however, freezing scored against the farmers of the state, when, from the 17th to the 31st of October, potatoes and other truck crops were lost in the sudden temperature drop.

At the same time, Verne H. Church, statistician of the U. S. Department of Agriculture here, estimated that the combination of all circumstances, including lack of rainfall, and lower prices, had worked to cause a loss of \$24,662,000 to Michigan farmers, this year. The figure is reached by a combination of current prices of six of the state's principal crops and the estimated crop yield as compared with similar figures for 1929.

1,200 miles of rural electrical lines were built and 5,500 more rural users of electricity have been added in Michigan recently. Four years ago 6,500 farmers were receiving central electric power; today the number is 27,000.

FARM BOARD CO-OP, LIVE STOCK FIRMS IN FINISH FIGHT

Hog Boycott on Co-op By 49 Firms Brings U. S. Action.

East St. Louis—In a rough and tumble battle being waged here, 47 private live stock firms and two co-operative live stock firms and two co-operatives are charged with refusing to sell hogs to the National Order Buying Co., subsidiary of the National Live Stock Producers Ass'n, co-op recognized by the Federal Farm Board. The defendant co-operatives are the Farmers Union and the Farmers Live Stock Commission Co., backed by the Missouri Farmers Ass'n. The charge is discrimination, a violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

The Farm Board co-op opened for business August 4. Immediately it believed itself the object of a boycott. The U. S. Dept. of Agr. investigated and finally cited the defendant companies for a hearing. Testimony indicates that private firms told the co-op "they would send for them" when they wanted hogs, but never did; insisted on talking baseball when the Farm Board co-op tried to buy hogs; one firm said it would see its hogs die before selling to the co-op, etc.

The defendant companies apparently will not deny their refusal to deal with the Farm Board co-op. Defense attorneys have criticized the Farm Board set up, charging it is unconstitutional, that the Farm Board co-op is not financially responsible, etc. Private firm attorneys recently kept Sec'y Ketter of the Farm Board co-op on the stand 7 days.

In case the defendant firms are found guilty, they may be suspended from the market from one day to five years.

43 LAME DUCKS BACK TO CONGRESS

Will Serve the Short Term; New Congress Almost Deadlocked

Washington—Forty-three "lame duck" Congressmen, defeated in the November election, will come back to Washington in December to serve through the last and the short term of the 71st Congress. The list includes 43 defeated Republican representatives and 2 defeated Republican senators.

Democrats made tremendous gains in both houses and barely missed winning control. As it stands today in the Senate, the Republicans have 48 seats, the Democrats 47. The balance of power lives in the one seat held by the Farmer-Labor party. In the House the Democrats and Republicans each have 217 seats and again the Farmer-Labor party, with one seat in the House, has the balance of power. Both Farmer-Labor votes are from Minnesota; blind Senator-elect Thomas D. Schall, and very young Representative-elect Paul J. Kvale. Neither has committed himself as to how he will vote, but it is presumed that they will line up with the Republican party.

The new Congress does not convene until Dec. 1931, and as the Farmer-Labor Congressmen have pointed out, it is almost certain that deaths and resignations will make important changes in the line-up by that time. Insurance actuaries estimate that of the new House seven are likely to die before the new Congress convenes.

So troublesome is the lack of a majority that neither side is anxious to start anything. Republicans will probably succeed in organizing the Congress. Democrats have offered to shelve political advantages and cooperate with the Republicans to revive business. The offer has been accepted.

November 4—Republicans lost 43 seats, cutting their representation in the House from 260 to 217. Democrats gained 57, increasing from 160 to 217.

Sparta Barbers Take Wheat For Haircuts

Sparta—The barbers of Sparta, Kent Co. have agreed to cut hair for wheat, according to the Associated Press. For one bushel of wheat any farmer living in these parts can obtain an artistic hair cut and 27 cents cash farm relief.

The decision to accept wheat instead of money was reached at a meeting of all Sparta tonsorial artists at which the present plight of the agricultural industry was discussed. Wheat is selling here for 67 cents a bushel and a trim is valued at 40 cents. Chickens belonging to Sparta barbers will benefit by the offer.

Refinery at Toledo to Handle Michigan Oil

Mt. Pleasant—A new crude oil refinery being constructed at Toledo by the Pure Oil company will handle between 3,000 and 4,000 barrels daily of Michigan oil. Completion of the refinery is expected by January 15, according to the Pure Oil Pipe Lines company here.

Several storage tanks also are to be constructed at Toledo, enabling the company to maintain a steady movement of crude oil from the Michigan fields.

American Farm Bureau Convention Schedule

Boston—Twelfth annual convention of the American Farm Bureau convenes at the Statler Hotel Monday morning, December 8, for three days and evenings. Starting Friday, December 5, there will be a number of pre-convention conferences, etc., including entertainment for early arrivals as the convention opening nears. The schedule:

- Friday, December 5
 - Farm Women's Conference—Brunswick Hotel.
 - A. F. B. Board of Directors' meeting—Statler Hotel.
- Saturday, December 6
 - Meeting of state Farm Bureau presidents and secretaries.
 - Based on supper given for Farm Women's Conference.
- Sunday, December 7
 - Religious worship.
 - Sight-seeing tours.
 - Annual dinner for state Farm Bureau presidents and secretaries.
- Monday, December 8
 - A. F. B. Twelfth Annual Meeting convenes.
 - President Thompson's annual message.
 - Speaking Program.
- Tuesday, December 9
 - Speaking program.
 - A. F. B. annual banquet.
- Wednesday, December 10
 - Discussions.
 - Speaking program.
 - Resolutions.
 - Elections.

MICH. SCHEDULE FOR BOSTON MEET OF AM. FARM BU.

12th Convention, Historic Spots Magnet for Visitors.

Lansing—Twelfth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held at Boston, Dec. 8-9-10, Mon.-Tues. and Wednesday at the Statler Hotel.

Delegates are coming from all parts of the country. Indiana and Iowa are reported to be sending special trains to attend the convention and visit historic spots in or near Boston. Other state delegations are traveling as units. Convention headquarters advises that good rooms can be obtained in hotels near the Statler at \$2.50 to \$3 per person, and lists the following hotels: Bradford, Brunswick, Copley, Square, Lenox, Westminster. Railroad fare is fare and a half rate on the certificate plan. Certificates may be had by writing the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Mich. The certificate must be presented when ticket is purchased, for the same route, going and returning. Hotel reservation slips and assistance may also be secured from the Michigan Farm Bureau. The Michigan Farm Bureau presents the following estimate of expenses for one person to the convention from Jackson, Michigan, and return. The Michigan delegation expects to leave Jackson at 3:15 p. m., Central time, Saturday, Dec. 6, via the Michigan Central railroad, as per the following schedule:

TRAIN SCHEDULE

To and from A. F. B. F. Meeting at Boston via Michigan Central Railroad TO BOSTON

Lv. Kalamazoo, 1:51 p. m. C. T., Sat., Dec. 6.
Lv. Battle Creek, 2:25 p. m. C. T., Sat., Dec. 6.
Lv. Jackson, 3:15 p. m. C. T., Sat., Dec. 6.
Lv. Ann Arbor, 4:00 p. m. C. T., Sat., Dec. 6.
Lv. Detroit, 5:45 p. m. E. T., Sat., Dec. 6.
Ar. Boston, 10:45 a. m. E. T., Sun., Dec. 7.

Direct connections can be made at Jackson or Detroit from Grand Rapids, Lansing, Saginaw, Bay City, Flint, Monroe, Adrian, Hillsdale and other Michigan points. The round trip rail fares from a few points in Michigan based on one and one-half fares for round trip are as follows: Detroit, \$49.25; Jackson, \$44.25; Grand Rapids, \$47.50; Bay City, \$44.16.

Persons planning to attend this meeting should get in touch with the State Farm Bureau at Lansing and see their local ticket agent or write R. B. Holmes, Ass't General Passenger Agent, Michigan Central Railroad, Detroit for complete information or cost and train schedules from your town.

AT BOSTON

Sight-seeing—Lexington and Concord Sunday p. m.

Attend sessions of the A. F. B. F. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 8-9-10.

Tour of Boston on Tuesday a. m. while the membership meeting is being held.

RETURNING TO MICHIGAN

Lv. Boston, 8:30 p. m. E. T., Wed., Dec. 10.
Ar. Niagara Falls, 9:57 a. m. E. T., Thurs., Dec. 11.
Lv. Niagara Falls, 1:15 p. m. E. T., Thurs., Dec. 11.
Ar. Detroit, 7:25 p. m. E. T., Thurs., Dec. 11.
Ar. Jackson, 11:55 p. m. C. T., Thurs., Dec. 11.

Those who wish, may leave Boston on train No. 13 at 3:15 p. m. Wed., Dec. 10, arrive Detroit 8:35 a. m. Jackson 9:15 a. m. Thurs., Dec. 11.

ESTIMATED COST ROUND TRIP TOUR FROM JACKSON FOR ONE

Fare	\$44.25
Pullman, both ways	16.50
Boston	1.75
Lodging at Boston	2.00
Tips	2.00
MEALS	
Dinner, diner	1.50
Breakfast, diner	1.10
Lunch, Boston	.75
Dinner	1.00
Monday	
Breakfast	.75
Lunch	.75
Dinner	1.00
Tuesday	
Breakfast	.75
Lunch	.75
Dinner, banquet	2.00
Wednesday	
Breakfast	.75
Lunch	.75
Dinner, diner	1.50
Thursday	
Breakfast, Buffalo	1.00
Lunch on train	1.15
Total	\$86.50

(Total for 15 meals, \$125.00)

Add \$1.50 if Pullman seat is desired between Falls and Detroit. Where two people occupy the same berth and bed, the cost could be reduced to \$78.50 per person.

No matter how low you may find some unfortunate, always remember they were someone's child.

The actual number of languages throughout the world was recently set by the French Academy at 2,796.

600 GROUPS OF RURAL WOMEN IN HOME DEM. WORK

Believe There Are 10,000 or More Women Taking Part.

By MURIEL DUNDAS East Lansing—Representatives of all home demonstration groups in lower Michigan met with members of the state home demonstration staff at East Lansing on Saturday, October 25, to discuss places for strengthening the state program for farm women. Under the direction of Miss Edna V. Smith, State Home Demonstration Leader and her staff, more than six hundred groups of women including 10,000 or more individuals, in rural communities and on the farms are studying home problems. Recently a series of district meetings was held at which the county chairmen met to talk over problems of organization and program planning.

Counties of the northern district elected Mrs. Henry Kilbourne of Petoskey as their representative. Mrs. Arlie Hopkins of Bear Lake came from the western section, Mrs. Hanna Anderson of Bay City, the eastern, Mrs. W. A. Hill of Davison for the southeastern and Mrs. Arthur Spaulding of Berrien Springs the southwestern sections.

How to reach more people, how to make the program more effective and how to build a program based on economic needs of the farm home were topics discussed at the meeting. Specialists in clothing, home furnishing, nutrition, home management and child care explained how each project is working toward these ends.

County chairmen were urged to assist in strengthening the work in their counties by visiting new communities, by personal calls and by assisting leaders to make up work in case of absence.

Dr. Marie Dye, Dean of Home Economics, and Director R. J. Baldwin, head of the Extension Service of Michigan State college, were also present at the conference.

ODD COW SEEKS WORLD'S RECORD

Not Always Contented; Has Queer Likes and Dislikes.

Breckenridge, Minn.—In a year of contests to establish endurance records of one kind or another, a cow, not always a contented one, however, will continue until midnight, New Year's eve, to strive for a new world's record for a butter production record here.

Temperamental is Miss Jewel Ormsby Piebe, of Femo cows, operated by F. E. Murphy, publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune. Miss Jewell does not like women, which doesn't affect her efforts, however.

Producing more than 10 ordinary cows, the animal, described in an Associated Press dispatch as a complete dairy farm in herself, produced 17,252 pounds of milk, from which 933 pounds of butter were manufactured, in the first 173 days of 1930. The record for 365 days is 1,687 pounds of butter.

The ring of attendants and official observers who surround her, feel that success for Miss Jewel is almost certain, even despite ordinary handicaps which impose themselves on her in the meantime. A celebration is scheduled in her stable, if she breaks the record; gloom will hang heavily if she fails.

Besides women, there is another dislike recorded for Miss Jewel. She doesn't like ensilage, so it has been necessary to import fresh beets from warm sections during the winter and keep a patch of them growing on the farm in the summer. In every four days she consumes her weight, in food and water. Her weight, by the way, has been reduced from 1,900 pounds to 1,600 pounds by the test of production.

The cow is milked four times a day. For an hour, she is allowed to exercise and eat grass. While she eats and moves about she is not producing milk but her managers realize that she must have this minimum exercise for health. To further reduce this period would be as serious an error as that made by the man mentioned by Charles Dickens, famed English novelist. The man had a horse, which he decided to feed in the most economical manner possible. The rations of the horse were finally down to one straw a day, and the experiment would have been a success if the horse hadn't died.

Miss Jewel, however, has had her performance threatened four times already this year. Once she was poisoned from beets, with production stopped for 10 days. Three times last summer she was ill from extreme heat. But on December 31, the story will be told, and Miss Jewell will become nationally famous or will remain simply "another cow."

The boarder house mistress glanced grimly down the table as she announced, "We have a delicious rabbit pie for dinner."

The boarders nodded resignedly—all but one.

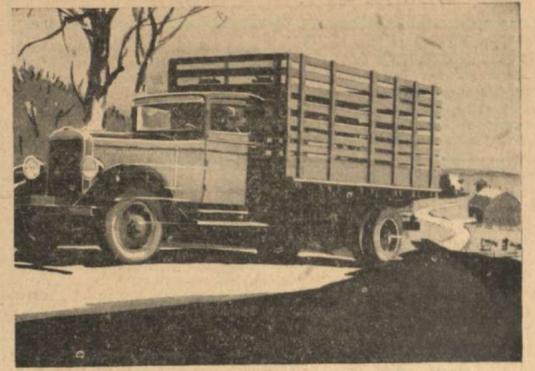
He glanced nervously downward, shifting his feet. One foot struck something soft, something that said, "Meow."

Up came his head. A relieved smile crossed his face as he gasped "Thank goodness."

Gold Fish in Lake Erie

Lansing—The common gold fish that we find at home on fish bowls, aquaria or garden pools, is not generally thought of as living in the open waters of the Great Lakes with other common species of fish.

The fish division of the Michigan Department of Conservation states that large quantities of gold fish weighing up to 2 pounds are netted by commercial fishermen in Lake Erie. Larger gold fish are sold for food as "red carp." Others are sold alive for stocking private garden pools.



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TRAFFIC DEP'T

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Lansing Michigan

WE WILL BUY SEED

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Ship your seed to us by freight, preferably prepaid. EACH BAG should be tagged with name of shipper and address, also total number of bags in the shipment. Now is the time to have seed cleaned—before the rush late this winter.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Michigan

April Sowing

A Novel -- By Rosemary Rees
In Six Parts

Mary Brandon comes to New Zealand from England as a cook in a small hotel where Jim Carlyon has lived for ten years in a state of continued drunkenness. Mary interests him; she sees she is a lady and is fascinated by her. She taunts him with his vice and his failure to go to the war and she seizes him and kisses her violently. Ashamed of himself he apologizes and is further shamed by her scorn. Sally Sargent and her daughter Joan, sheep owners, stall their car and are forced to spend the night in the inn where Mary works. They are fascinated by her and think they have seen her before. Mrs. Sargent invites her to her home. She also tries to persuade Jim to give up drinking and sends him some books. A young rancher, Lindsey Gerrard is attentive to Joan. Sally keeps trying to place Mary. Mary takes riding lessons of Hennessey, a man of all work, and makes a friend of him. Doctor Stewart arrives and discovers he has met Mary in France casually. He also discloses the amazing information that he refused to pass Jim for war service. Mary finds herself trembling as she thinks how she taunted him.

PART III CHAPTER 3.

The next day was clear and cooler. While Mary was engaged in making the tea, Hennessey, bringing in an armful of wood, informed her that "the Doc" was leaving for Beverley, and at that instant Stewart himself appeared.

"Do you think I might have a couple of eggs with my tea, Mrs. Brandon?" he asked. "Carlyon's lending me his horse and I'm getting off straight away to Beverley and leaving the car here."

He sat down in the kitchen while Mary cooked the eggs. No one else in the hotel was yet stirring.

While he ate and Mary moved about the kitchen preparing breakfast, they talked of the Maoris and France and Hennessey and the war and the sports at Poturu on Boxing Day.

"The sports," it appeared, were entirely equine. There would be high-jumping contests, racing and in fact most of the features of an ordinary polo gymkhana with horses of all description instead of polo ponies.

"You ought to go up," said Stewart. "These back-block gatherings are really typical of the country."

He poured himself out another cup of tea, smiling over at the woman by the stove—her cheeks a little flushed by the fire.

He was struck again by her beauty; she certainly was "a wonderful looking person."

Carlyon, coming to the open door, saw the woman, and saw Stewart's face as he looked at her—the admiration in his eyes was plain for anyone to read.

Carlyon read it, and a cold hand seemed to clutch at his heart. Few women could fail to respond to Stewart's charm if he chose to exert it.

Neither Mrs. Brandon nor the doctor was aware of his presence.

"I think Mr. Gerrard said something about the Poturu sports," observed Mary.

"Oh!" Stewart's voice had changed. "Yes, when he came back from Beverley he told me that Mrs. Sargent had asked him to go up with them in their car. He's staying here on Christmas night, and Mrs. Sargent and her daughter will be at the hotel to breakfast on Boxing Day. Mr. Gerrard's going on with them, and staying up at their—station do they call it?"

Alick Stewart continued his meal in silence. Suddenly he looked up. "What about your coming with me in my car?"

She shook her head, smiling. "Of course I couldn't."

"Why couldn't you? You'd be due for a holiday then. Mrs. Bayliss wouldn't refuse. She couldn't refuse me. If she did I'd threaten to try and tempt you down to Beverley to house-keep for me."

Carlyon had heard enough! He turned back to his own room and was busy lacing his boots when Stewart came in a few moments later to say good-bye.

He knew Alick Stewart for a good sort. If Stewart could win a wife like Mary Brandon he deserved her, and he was of the type to make any woman happy. Carlyon realized he'd thrown away his own chances of romance years ago, and had no one to thank for it but himself.

Carlyon had scarcely spoken to Mary of late. It seemed almost as though he were avoiding her and Mary had an uneasy conscience. Ever since the previous Sunday, when she had learned that she had been unjust to him, she had wanted to tell him she was sorry.

He had been swimming regularly—on the Whangamata beach so that he did not poach on her preserve—taking walks, riding occasionally and working too, digging and hoeing—much to Hennessey's amusement—in the vegetable garden.

Doctor Stewart had expressed his satisfaction with his patient when he passed through to Poturu, and every day showed some slight improvement in Carlyon's appearance.

The plants which Sally had sent up, and which Mrs. Brandon and Hennessey had planted, were growing well. On this Friday afternoon Hennessey came to the kitchen door carrying two large kits filled with flowering plants.

"Look what the fairies has sent ye!" he remarked, holding them up. "Now where will ye have them put?"

Mary could elicit from him no further information; and when she examined the plants she found the roots had been carefully tied up in sacking and the earth undisturbed.

She did not know that Carlyon was responsible for the digging of the small flower beds and the turling of the paths; nor that he had done the work at express speed on the days when she had gone out for her lonely rides.

And it was this same newly enrolled amateur gardener who had ridden that morning to McAndrew's and paid that worthy farmer handsomely to dig up some of his best gally-colored larkspurs and small flowering tea roses.

Hennessey took her down to the beach to catch crabfish. When his bag was filled she started alone to walk along the beach toward Poturu. There was something wonderfully soothing to her spirit in the emptiness of the landscape.

All or life, wherever she had lived or traveled, it had always been amongst crowds.

The sunshine was all about her, and there was a little haze of smoke in the air, and the smell of a distant bush fire. She loved the peace of the wide blue sky, the sound of the hidden surf, the flies buzzing in the warm, still air, and the song of the locusts.

Suddenly looking up she saw Carlyon.

He was as much surprised as she, but she saw the amazement die out of his face and an expression which was almost joy replace it.

"May I stay and talk to you for a little while?" he asked at last.

Mary Brandon nodded. She was conscious of some sense of mental disturbance.

Carlyon flung himself down so that his head resting on his hand was on a level with the sweep of her skirt. He had asked if he might stay and talk, but no words came. He was possessed with the unexpected joy of being here beside her; and it was Mary's voice that eventually broke the silence with a trivial question about the smoke.

"Where does it come from?" she asked.

"They're burning off—burning the bush—just the other side of McAndrew's. The old chap was getting a bit nervous this morning about his fences, but they'll be all right."

So that was where the new plants for her garden had come from! In a flash Mary realized that it was not Hennessey whom she had to thank for the making of her garden, but the man beside her.

Then taking her courage in both hands she made her plunge.

"I have been wanting to tell you," she began awkwardly, "ever since Sunday night that I'm . . . I'm sorry for what I said . . . on that first evening. I insulted me and hurt me, and I . . . I seized the first words I could think of with which to strike back at you."

He looked up at her then, his soul in his dark eyes. He had raised his head, and his hand moving an inch or two, touched the edge of her skirt and remained there pressed down on the blue cotton fabric.

"Need we go back to that night?" he pleaded, "or the next? You told me only the truth. I think I'd made a bigger effort to enlist perhaps I could have got away, but I was a drunkard then—nothing very much mattered to me. I was a drunkard that first night after you arrived and the next—if I hadn't been I shouldn't have spoken or . . . behaved as I did. But I haven't been drinking since then and I'm not going to in the future. Do you believe that?"

His tone held so much earnestness that again Mary felt a little shaken. He was still looking up at her, but she could not meet his eyes.

"Say that you believe it!" he pleaded, almost in a whisper.

"Yes, I believe it," answered Mary. She struggled to make her voice as matter of fact and unemotional as possible.

"And will you believe also that I bitterly regret . . . having . . . insulted you as I did. Will you forgive me? Will you?" Again that unsteady broken whisper.

"Yes," answered Mary.

The dark head was lowered quickly and suddenly the woman realized that Carlyon's cheek rested on the blue edge of her skirt.

With a flash of intuition, for she saw nothing with any certainty—she was aware that it was a caress, and the man believed it to be unobserved. Carlyon had done what she had read of, and laughed at so often in fiction—kissed the hem of her dress. But she did not laugh now. She knew that he imagined his action to be unseen, and was conscious herself of some queer thrill which seemed to melt her heart for a second to an indescribably tender pity. He raised his head, but did not look at her again as he went on speaking.

"I've been a derelict . . . just drifting. I don't know now what I can do, but at least I've finished with drink. That's final. I doubted my power to pull up. I don't now." He paused once more for a moment. "If you can forget . . . those first two nights, and take me as I am now—begin your knowledge of me here—from this mo-

ment—let me be your . . . friend—I promise you shall never have cause to be ashamed of me. He was looking up at her, his eyes burning in his pale face.

Mary hesitated. "Friendship is a big word," she said. "I think in all my life I've only had one friend and she—is dead. I can't promise friendship to anyone."

"But at least we start our acquaintance from today?" he said. "The past is to be forgotten!" He knew that for him the past would never be forgotten. The memory of the moment when he had held her in his arms and kissed her would be with him to his dying day, but when she agreed to forget his heart rejoiced.

As they moved out of the little hollow and came again in sight of the Whangamata Hotel, Carlyon felt that he was walking in paradise. When they drew nearer to the building, however, he came down to earth with a sudden crash! Alick Stewart, smiling and cheerily halting them, was advancing towards them from the side of the house where he had left the car!

Stewart did not stay long. He suggested to Mrs. Bayliss that her cook should accompany him to Poturu on Boxing Day.

"I suppose you'll take Jim too?" she said, "unless he's riding up with Hennessey."

"They can both come with me if they like," answered Stewart. He went out into the kitchen before leaving.

"You're booked to travel with me to Poturu on Boxing Day," he remarked to Mary. "There's no wrangling out of it now, you know. I've fixed it up with Mrs. Bayliss. Get ready your Sunday-go-to-meeting frock."

Mary smiled at him. "I haven't accepted the invitation yet," she answered.

"If you refuse I'll know it's because you're too proud to accompany Hennessey and me," he retorted.

"Is Hennessey going with you?"

"I hope so. I'm going to ask him."

"That's a bit of a slap in the eye for me, isn't it? My company alone evidently isn't sufficiently attractive. Well! Hennessey shall accept."

"Hennessey!" said Stewart impressively, as the old man came in, "you're coming with me in the car to Poturu on Boxing Day. Don't say no. You're coming. That's fixed. Understand?"

Hennessey grinned. "Ye needn't hold a pistol at me head, Doc," he replied. "I'll come quietly."

Stewart turned in triumph to Mary. "That's settled then. Now you're booked. Mrs. Brandon didn't think I'd look after her sufficiently well, Hennessey, and she only agreed to come on condition that you came too."

Stewart's resolution to attend the sport accompanied by Mrs. Brandon had been taken in this very kitchen when a few days previously he had learned that Lindsey Gerrard was to be the Sargent's guest on Boxing Day. Hennessey, however, like the rest of the world, was not to know this. Perhaps Alick Stewart had not even acknowledged it to himself.

Later that evening Hilda Bayliss and her husband talked matters over.

"You don't think Jim suspected anything about the Friessians?" asked Bayliss.

"No, but we can't afford to have anything happen like that again. It was silly of Bob to land us with those beasts. I told him so at the time."

"Well, it's too risky taking beasts that can be so easily identified."

"Anyone'd find it difficult to identify one of 'em now," answered Bayliss grimly. "You can't swear to the identity of joints of beef."

"Doctor Stewart's taking Mrs. Brandon and Hennessey and Jim in his car up to the sports. Rather a good thing getting them all out of the way."

Bayliss nodded again. "What about Jim? He's still teetotal. Looks as though he meant it."

The woman's hard eyes narrowed. "I think I can fix him. Persuade him to take up one of those small holdings behind the Reserve. Or McAndrew's place. The old man wants to get out. If we sell Jim stock—no one but us knowing we've sold it—if anything's ever suspected, it'll be Jim who'll have to prove he didn't steal it!"

"What about his payment for it?"

"He's always handed me over his drafts, ever since he came here. If he did it again—or paid me a cheque—no one's to know it's in payment for stock. He won't ask for a receipt. If he did I'd forget to give it to him."

Bayliss smiled contentedly; he had a great admiration for his wife's ability.

"But that's only if the police or anyone else gets on our tracks which isn't very likely," she went on. "We wouldn't put it on to Jim except to get out of a corner ourselves. A few more years of this and we'll be able to move to a big town and run a swell hotel. I'd like that and I'd do it well."

It was still very hot on the following afternoon when Mrs. Brandon and Hennessey set off on a visit to the Pah. It had not occurred to either of them to inform Mrs. Bayliss of where they intended going. If she had been home she would have vetoed the expedition for Bob Brett was at Otano.

He had passed through two days previously, ostensibly en route to Beverley and his presence at the Pah would need some explanation.

It was because he had none to offer that he dived into the hut when Mary Brandon and Hennessey rode up.

In his quick movement there was abundant evidence of his desire for secrecy; and this was so apparent that even Mrs. Brandon, who had no reason to think he should not be at the

Pah—having been unacquainted with his proposed visit to Beverley—was made aware of the fact that he had no desire to be recognized by her or by Hennessey.

Wiremu, an Englishman, living with the Maoris, an outcast, rose to meet them. He was not pleasant to look upon. A man of between sixty and seventy years, dirty and unshaven, with a bloated heavy looking face which might have appeared stupid but for the bearded, crafty little eyes set very close together. He was not drunk.

When Hennessey saw the evil-looking eyes fired with a leer on Mary's face, he had a sudden vague intuition that this was not the place to which he should have brought "a lady."

Mary could see quite enough of the Pah from where she sat, the collection of low houses with raupo thatched roofs sloping down on either side of the middle beam with one door and

"I'm all right now," she said faintly. "Let me go. I can walk by myself."

"Walk, then," he answered; but he still held her in a firm grip. She obeyed him—struggling a little to free herself but in the end submitting. He almost ran with her when they were clear of the surf, to the spot high on the beach where she had left her coat; and it was here that she slipped out of his arms, sank—a huddled, wet mass—on the warm, deep sand and covering her face with her hands began to cry.

"Why did you save me?" she sobbed.

"It was almost over . . . And I hadn't meant to do it myself . . . I tried to get back but my strength went. If you hadn't come it would have been finished . . . all the unhappiness . . . No more struggle to go on in this life—just peace. Oh, how I hate you for making me go on—"

Carlyon seized her by the shoulders and shook her.



She was half unconscious—all strength gone.

one window at the front; the big meeting house—the dogs and pigs and children running about, the fat, tawny colored women; and the picket fence of split saplings which enclosed the whole settlement.

If Mary could see quite enough from where she sat in her saddle she could also smell quite enough. Also she observed on the ground before her a piece of sacking bearing a peculiar trademark which she had noticed last when it left Whangamata as part of the wrappings for "the stores."

The sacking now had fallen from the side of a small wooden case and in the case was an uncorked keg from which Wiremu and Brett had evidently been drinking. In an instant Mary became cognizant of the nature of the "stores" and the reason for their having been kept in the bar before being placed on the pack-horse. She was unaware that the supplying liquor to a Maori Pah in this way in New Zealand is a criminal offense but something about the traffic itself by people like the Baylisses—who could not be ignorant of the effect of drink on the natives. The secrecy of the whole thing sickened her.

"I didn't expect to see Brett here," said Hennessey to Wiremu. "What's he doing in Otane? What's he frightened of? Afraid to meet me?"

Bob Brett appeared, trying to be nonchalant. "Hello," he cried with simulated astonishment.

"Ye did a mighty quick get away into the hut when you seen me comin'," said Hennessey.

"I never saw you," said Brett.

Mary knew he was lying and at once she began to connect this secrecy, this mystery with her employers.

She had now quite firmly in her mind the knowledge—it was far more than suspicion—that Brett was here with Wiremu plotting some underhand business in which Hilda Bayliss and her husband had a share.

Carlyon with the sleeves of his loose shirt rolled up above his elbows, was digging in the vegetable garden when they returned.

He saw Mrs. Brandon pass into the house and in a few minutes, with her coat over her bathing suit, run lightly down the cliff path.

He pulled out a cigarette, lighted it, and then made his way up to the top of the cliff and sat down to wait. He knew Mary to be a fine swimmer; he always when he realized that she had gone down to the sea for her solitary swim, he suffered a martyrdom.

And then suddenly what he had always feared had happened! It was evident something was wrong. The strong easy stroke had failed—Mary was struggling in a queer erratic fashion to get back to the shore.

Carlyon was on the beach when this happened, and almost as soon as the second wave caught her limp body he was beside her. She was half unconscious—all strength gone—but it was not difficult to get her ashore; for as the waves receded, Carlyon, after swimming for a few seconds, could feel the sand under his feet.

When they were waist deep he put his arm about her, holding her close against his side and lifting her as the breakers surged in past them.

The contact of his body seemed to partially revive her.

"Listen to me," he said with a note of sternness. "Some people get a morbid pleasure in brooding over their pain. You're going the right way to become one of those miserable beings. Whatever you've suffered in the past, and whatever you've got to suffer in the future, you've pluck enough to face. You're not a coward. Life may be only a damned struggle all the time, but it's up to us to face the fight and not to show ourselves poor shirkers." Suddenly he laid his wet cheek against the cheek of the woman which was salt with the sea and with her tears and spoke with a quick conviction. "Forgive me for talking like that. God knows I'm a pretty poor specimen to preach to anyone; I'd bear your troubles for you if I could. Nothing should ever hurt you in the world again if I could shield you. I think you know that's true." He stood holding her with his cheek still laid against her own.

Gradually her sobs quieted and at last she moved from his arms. He let her go and stood silently regarding her.

"It was the ride, I think," she said. "I didn't know I was so tired—until I got out too far—and I suppose I must thank you . . . for saving my life."

He shook his head. "You're not feeling much like thanking me at present," he remarked dryly. "But you may some day; there's no knowing. Now will you kindly slip your arms into the sleeves of this coat and hurry back to the hotel."

"You'll go straight to bed directly you get in," he said.

Aunt Julia was giving a dance. Gladys Sterndale—Sally's cousin and Aunt Julia's only child—twelve years older than Joan, prided herself on her youthfulness.

Stewart was one of the guests. He saw Sally and her mother as soon as they entered the room and crossed over to them. Four or five of the young men had already surrounded Joan, so Stewart merely nodded to her and addressed himself to Sally.

"Give me a dance Mrs. Sargent, will you? That is, if it won't bore you to sit out and talk. I'd like to tell you about our friends at Whangamata. The fourth? Thanks very much." Then he turned to Joan. "Not much use asking you to sit out one with me I suppose?"

"Aren't you dancing?"

"No, I only got down from Poturu late this evening and have to be up at the hospital at ten."

"Actually got one left, have you? Thanks." He moved off to give place to others and then made his way over to his hostess' daughter. Gladys greeted him with a beaming smile. She had a narrow face with a rather long, inquisitive nose and thin lips, but she was good looking in her own way.

"Have you got a dance left for me?" asked Doctor Stewart now.

"Of course I have," returned Gladys. "The first and—"

"The first—that's good," put in Stewart hastily. "I'm going after the fifth, so we shouldn't have been able to have one at all if it hadn't been the first or second."

Her face fell. "Going so early?"

"Yes, I have to be up at the hospital at ten. Don't ever be persuaded to marry a doctor, Gladys. Doctors, sailors, and actors have no right to marry."

She looked up at him flushing slightly. She had known him since he was a small boy, and had danced with him at all the Beverley children's parties over twenty years ago.

The music—Sally, a really fine pianist, at the piano—struck up for the first dance, and Joan—like a nymph in the arms of a satyr, Stewart thought, swung past them.

"I wonder why Joan will wear white?" murmured Gladys.

"Why shouldn't she wear white?" asked the doctor.

"Oh, not with that brown skin! And it's so short, that dress—the panels hanging at the sides don't really make it any longer—and I can't think that the fashion of having no sleeves is pretty. It really isn't—well—nice."

After the dance Stewart and Sally sat together.

"I don't know how you managed it, Mrs. Sargent," he said, "but I believe you've cured Carlyon. Of course it mayn't last, but somehow I think it will. He's an interesting chap, and I've always liked him."

"I have a feeling that all I said didn't provide the incentive," replied Sally shrewdly.

"Perhaps you're right; anyhow, there's no doubt that you and the books you sent him have helped him very greatly."

"And Mrs. Brandon?"

"Oh, she's a candle in a dark corner—a pearl in an oyster—a light hidden under a bushel. She's most attractive, though the Lord only knows why she's there."

"I don't seem to get any 'forrarder' with her," observed Sally, "and one can't go forcing oneself on people. I sent her flowers by Lindsey Gerrard."

Stewart was silent for a moment.

"You like Gerrard?" he asked at last.

"Oh, yes. A nice boy!" she answered heartily. "He's coming with us up to the Poturu sports. Shall you be there?"

"I hope so."

Sally rose. "I'm booked to play the next dance and must go in."

"Play a good long one," he returned lightly.

"Why are you so different out here, Alick?" asked Joan when they met for their dance. "When we saw you in London, you were always so—so jolly."

"Oh, that was the effect of the war, my dear!"

"Alick, be serious."

"I thought you wanted me to be jolly?"

How adorable she was in that straight white, shimmering gown half-glimpsed in the starlit gloaming here under the trees. And the music Sally was playing was getting a little too much for him.

And Joan, too, was thinking her own thoughts. "I'm sure Alick loves me. I'm sure—sure! And yet he won't tell me because he knows I'll be rich some day and he's got so little. I want to lean forward and touch his hand. I will in another minute!" But of course she didn't. Instead she remarked, for no reason whatever.

"Lindsey Gerrard's coming with us on Boxing Day to Poturu."

Just one little sentence—of no importance in itself—and yet enough to alter human destinies.

"Is he?" answered Stewart cheerily. The introduction of Gerrard's

name pulled him up with a jerk! He could behave quite respectably now, Gerrard was the sort of boy whom Joan would eventually marry.

"I heard that you and he were—very friendly?"

"Where did you hear that?"

"Up the coast."

"They haven't much to talk about up there, evidently."

"Oh, they haven't." His voice was still perfectly cheerful.

"I'm taking a party to the Poturu sports too," went on the doctor, "but I don't think we'll mix well with yours. My party consists of Carlyon, old Hennessey, Mrs. Brandon, the cook, and myself."

"With Mrs. Brandon beside you?"

"I hope so! She's decidedly ornamental. She's got a sense of humor too."

Joan laughed, not quite naturally. "You've evidently got on much better with her than mum did. We didn't see any signs of a sense of humor."

Joan rose from her chair. "I think I'll go in now," she heard herself saying. "It's got rather cold, don't you think?"

"It has a little," he agreed.

The waltz had ceased and two very unhappy people still smiling at one another and making polite conversation found their way to Sally's side in the ballroom.

Joan danced every dance to the bitter end with light feet and a leaden heart and told herself she didn't care! But her face was growing whiter, and at the end Sally was somewhat horrified.

"No more late nights for you, my child, for a time!" she remarked, as they drove home. "And you'll stay in bed to breakfast, do you hear?"

Had Joan but known it, Stewart, back at his own small, lonely cottage, was still smoking—utterly weary but unable to sleep because of his thoughts of Lindsey Gerrard and that white-robed, slender girl whom he had longed to take in his arms as she sat beside him, there in the shadow of the macrocarpa tree.

(To be continued in our December 8 edition.)

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U. S. Bean Inspection Offered at Lansing

Lansing—Buyers of beans at Lansing and points within reasonable distance may now choose grading under Federal inspection. The Federal inspection office has been opened at 604 Beach Bldg., Lansing, under the name of Howard Kittle, inspector, who has been connected with Michigan's bean industry for a number of years.

The office was established in response to a growing demand for federal inspection service. Later the federal office will issue a weekly bean market news service, covering supply, price, quality, movement and other items of interest. Any wholesaler whose customer prefers to buy under federal inspection need only to notify Mr. Kittle.

Hitherto, all inspection of Michigan beans has been done by the inspection service of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association now classed as State inspection. The Bean Jobbers inspection service will continue.

Character is the poor man's capital.

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Farmers are good life insurance risks. Their death rate is 93 per cent of the average. Therefore it is to the advantage of the farmer to have his insurance needs served by a company that selects its policy holders from rural communities.

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HOME AND FAMILY PAGE

Edited by MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR.
Address all communications to her at Carleton, Michigan.

26,000 BOYS AND GIRLS IN STATE'S 4-H CLUB WORK

Ambitious Youngsters Are Making Places For Themselves.

INTERESTS ARE MANY

They're In Business; Have Contests; State, Nat'l Conventions.

By G. A. THORPE
Assistant State Club Leader.
East Lansing—Michigan's 4-H family is bringing to a close a very busy and successful year; 81 of the 83 counties were carrying on club work for rural boys and girls. The counties not represented in the program are Leelanau and Crawford. In the 81 counties there were approximately 2,500 club organizations with some 26,000 members enrolled.

What Youngsters Do
These boys and girls have been busy themselves in some of the following projects: dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, swine and poultry as the main livestock projects. Crop interests have been potatoes, beans, corn, gardens and small fruits. Clothing, food study, canning, home management and hot lunch projects have had the attention of the girls. Forestry and handicraft clubs have also been an important feature of the boys' program.

Not only have these young people been busy, but they have learned the value of working together; they have been taught better business practices in connection with work and likewise have gained valuable information on the conducting of business meetings. In their group gatherings social and recreational development also has occupied an important part in their program.

Their Conventions
All of the club groups have their community activities, but there are many important county features, such as county fairs, 4-H county achievement days, 4-H county livestock and crop tours, 4-H county picnics and rally days and county 4-H camps. All of the 81 counties have at least one of these county events in their club program.

Three district camps were held this year—one at Chatham in the Upper Peninsula, another at Gaylord for the northern members of the lower peninsula and one at State college for the southern groups. In these three camps all of the club counties were represented by 1,391 members and 204 leaders.

The first 4-H forest ranger camp was held at the Dunbar Experiment Station in Chippewa county with an attendance of 16 boys from 5 counties. State forestry, crops, poultry and livestock tours attracted the attention of over 600 club members.

Attend National Events
Fifty-one of the 81 club counties were represented at the Michigan State fair either with exhibits or judging and demonstration teams. The fair association spent approximately \$11,000 to encourage club members to greater efforts.

Michigan was represented at the national Boys and Girls club camps at Washington, D. C., by Verna Dahlke, Bay county; Isabelle McKellar, Saginaw county; Robert Johnson, Marquette county and Ludell Cheney of Ingham county.

Ingrid Mattson, Iron county and Cyril Spike, Washtenaw county, represented the state at the International 4-H Leaders Training School at Springfield, Mass. Sixty club members and leaders represented the state at the National Dairy Show at St. Louis, Mo. Plans are being made to have 50 club members and 5 leaders

FARM BUREAU ALL WOOL

Bed Blankets

The Michigan State Farm Bureau during the past nine years has become a large handler of extra fine woolen bed blankets, which it offers at very attractive prices. You may order blankets with every assurance of satisfaction. The blanket meets your approval or your money back. You may send us your check or money order, or we will ship C. O. D. Blankets are mailed in a stout container, postage prepaid.

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POOR PA

By CLAUDE CALLAN



"Well, mama, I've got bad news," says when I got back home. "It turned out that Uncle Green didn't leave a dollar."
"How can that be?" Ma says. "Everybody thought he was rich."
"The relatives was awful disappointed," I says, "an' I think some of 'em feel like filin' suit against his memory."
"You mean he didn't leave a thing?" Ma asked.
"Nothin'," I says, "an' the only relative that looked cheerful was Cousin Ed. You know you persuaded Uncle Green to leave Ed. an' come to us last summer."
"Well, he just lived off the relatives," Ma says. "When I think of the times I've made him milk toast—"
"You said you kept him because it was your duty," I reminded her, "an' I guess the other relatives did the same."
"How did the report get out that he was rich?" Ma asked.
"I believe he started it," I says. "I believe he knew how to get his relatives to provide for him."
"Do you mean?" Ma began.
"I mean that Uncle Green was poor an' had no way of earnin' a livin', an' he was just securin' kind treatment from his lovin' relatives under false pretenses."
"Well, I should have known," Ma says, "that a rich man his age, an' havin' your stock in him, would have limped to the altar with some young girl."

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Thanksgiving—Let Us Make It A Time Of Good Cheer

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

We are fast approaching Thanksgiving. We review the year with all of its tribulations and question ourselves as to what extent does Thanksgiving touch us.

We allow our thoughts to go back to that first great American Thanksgiving Day when the Pilgrim fathers felt so grateful for life and food, that they set aside this one day for rejoicing and grateful thanksgiving. They shared their store with all about them and offered devotees thanks to the Giver of all for the abundance of their supplies.

They had left their friends and their homes in a far off land that they might establish themselves in a new colony in a new world.

They brought little with them save memories. Yet, after a season of toil and privation and loneliness as they had never before dared dream of, they still kept their faith in the wisdom and protection of God.

Now, while we fully realize the hardships of the American people during the past year; the great drouth that caused crop failure in such large areas; the floods and the heat and the frosts that blasted the hopes of so many; sickness and death that have visited so many homes and left sadness and loneliness in so many hearts; yet notwithstanding the disappointments, the discouragements, and the heartaches, we cannot help but feel truly grateful for our numerous blessings.

We are rich with food and shelter, protection and comforts, if we but sense them. Perhaps we have expected too much, perhaps we have failed to appreciate our share as meted out to us, perhaps we have been too eager to grasp earthly satisfactions and been too prone to give much thought to more serious matters. It is a good time to take a self-inventory. When the balance is struck our self pity will vanish.

If we cannot have turkey with all of the usual accompaniments, let's have what we can have, seasoned with good cheer and gratitude. Let's make it a day of rejoicing and Thanksgiving in its fullest sense, willing to trust the future to an unfailing Providence as we have in the past, and we can rest assured that some day things will right themselves and the skies will be brighter and life will be easier.

Mrs. Ford Aiding Farm Women In Sales Ideas

Green Door Shops Sell Farm Goods; Roadside Stands Demonstrated.

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR
Detroit—The primary purpose of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, which held its annual convention in Detroit recently, is to bring together for a better acquaintance and business co-operation farm and city women.
This organization has now more than 5,000 members, principally in the New England and Eastern states, although there is a decided interest in the movement throughout Michigan. The first national president was Mrs. Francis King of Alma, Michigan.

Aids Detroit Marketing
Its membership includes many women of means, leisure and a keen desire to encourage rural development and to assist those living on marginal farms who are trying to dispose of the fruits of their labor through a system of direct marketing.

To aid in realizing this purpose, Green Door Shops have been established by units sponsored and supervised by the association. The movement has been growing rapidly in the past few years until every conceivable useful thing the farm woman can raise or make, can make its way to one of these shops and there gain the attention of city women. These articles include flowers, honey, jams, jellies, preserves, fresh fruit, poultry and eggs, cottage cheese, vegetables, rugs, quilts, layettes, scarfs, bed linen, table covers, dollies, sweaters, bead work, reed work, etc.

In recent years the association has placed emphasis on the roadside market. Educational work will be continued toward a universal goal of standards and grades, quality and price, attractiveness and practicability. All of these qualifications must enter into the business if it is guided into right channels.

Detroit is to have a Christmas greens market during the coming holiday season as a means of assisting the women of northern Michigan who are in need of some avenue of self-help.

It was pointed out that well kept roadside markets can be developed

favorably located when within a radius of 20 to 25 miles of a large city or 4 or 5 miles of a smaller town. Custom will come to the market if it is established on the principles of justice to both producer and consumer.

Mrs. Ford's Model Roadside Market
Mrs. Henry Ford of Dearborn is the president and has shown a keen interest in this most worthy work. She had on exhibition in the lobby of the Statler Hotel where the general meetings were held, her model roadside market, built of old boards, cleaned and white-washed. It had a green stained roof, a small porch for covering the outside display and touches of decoration of flowers and shrubs. This model market had on exhibition every conceivable product that seemed possible to be grown on the average small farm, all placed in suitable containers in a most pleasing way and answered every purpose of attractiveness and use. It is needless to say it caused more than passing notice from the throng of hotel patrons and emphasizes the fact that similar ones would not go unnoticed in our rural districts.

These meetings were attended by many interested in agriculture in all of its phases. They entered into the discussion and future plans with an enthusiasm that would bring comfort to the hosts of farm women of the state.

Here is a group of city women (in the great majority) all eager to buy the product that the farm women are just as eager to sell. We foresee great possibilities through the expansion of this association and predict that it will offer to the average farm woman, a hope for self help that has been so long desired but so far out of reach that it seemed an impossibility.

It cares for the marginal farmer who is producing on too small a scale to warrant his affiliation with the great co-operative marketing agencies of the country. There is tremendous waste throughout the country through the lack of market facilities and the hope is that through a better understanding between producer and consumer by some direct marketing system, this waste can be converted into much needed farm revenue.

help, especially in times of depression such as we are experiencing at present.

Home Labor Savers
Mrs. Roy Brumm had a strong plea in behalf of the highest standard of living possible for farm folks. She urged all farm people to measure their needs and their possibilities, and to equip their homes as rapidly as means would allow with modern equipment that the homemaker might be relieved of much manual labor connected with the heavier tasks within the home. She stressed the point of curtailing extravagance in choosing automobiles and urged the using of the difference in buying by piece-meal, labor saving devices for mother. A plea was also made to retain the many worth-while practices that tend to make farm life a type of its own.

Wives and Meetings
"A woman with a family to care for," said Mrs. Earl McCarty of St. Clair, "can assist materially if she will willingly help Mr. Husband to get an early start to a board meeting or a conference; if she sends him out properly dressed and with meals arranged to suit his convenience; or if she shows her willingness to spend the evening at home alone if it is impossible for her to leave the little ones; if she shows her good sportsmanship if he has been delayed a bit longer than he had expected; if she acquaints herself with the work so that she can give satisfactory information when he is

away and requests are made either personally or by phone; if she opens her house to his business callers or for meetings or conferences." Mrs. McCarty also related her experience in helping to entertain County Farm Bureau board members and their wives at the St. Clair Inn for one of their regular monthly meetings and at the same time the daughter entertained the children of those families at the McCarty home with games, followed by a weiner roast.

The home folks quite often make the biggest contribution for success to any organized body, if they but do the things before them pleasantly and with dispatch.

Those attending the breakfast were eager to have the practice continued and suggested more state and district conferences of like nature.

The school survey will be continued until the entire state has been covered and plans were outlined for more intensive work during the coming year along that line.

Jobless

New York—Standing bare-headed in a rain for hours, a Franciscan brother Sunday handed out—one by one—4,376 dimes and as many sandwiches to a long line of penniless, bedraggled men in front of the church of St. Francis of Assist.
In the name of unemployment, 5,000 jobless men have sold some 3 million apples on the street corners of New York, keeping away both the wolf and the doctor.

AUNT HET

By ROBERT QUILLEN



"Since old man Brown died last week, his ornery kin has been troopin' in from all directions. They didn't care nothin' about him while he was alive, an' the way they're actin' now reminds me o' buzzards droppin' down out o' the sky when a cow dies in the pasture."
"All of 'em are talkin' about their 'rights' an' what they're 'entitled' to, as if the old man owed 'em somethin'."
"It sounds plum' idiotic to me. Whats'willed to you is a gift, ain't it? An' folks that's lucky enough to get gifts is entitled to just what they get an' no more."
"Ella an' Sue May say the home place ought to o' been their'n instead o' goin' to the old man's second wife, an' the boys say the money ought to o' been give to them."
"I wish he hadn't left 'em nothin'. They got their raisin' an' their education, an' then run off an' left the old man. All of 'em has been loafin' an' makin' debts because they knowed they'd get somethin' when he died. An' how they cuss him because he didn't leave 'em what they expected."
"I'm glad you makes folks ornery while they're expectin' it and hateful when they get it."

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Farm News Patterns



7014. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 14 year size with collar and long sleeves, requires 3 1/4 yards of 39 inch material. With collar and short sleeves 3 yards will be required. Without sleeves, and with low neckline, 2 3/4 yards will be required. Price 15c.

7008. Misses' Dress.
Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 3 3/4 yards of 39 inch material. For contrasting material 1/2 yard is required cut crosswise. Price 15c.

7001. Ladies' Dress.
Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure. A 38 inch size with the collar will require 5 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Without the collar 4 3/4 yards. Collar and belt of contrasting material requires 3/4 yard 39 inches wide. Vestee of lace requires 1/4 yard. Price 15c.

7004. Ladies' Morning Frock.
Cut in 8 Sizes: 35, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size, (with short sleeves) requires 4 3/4 yards of 35 inch material. With wrist length sleeves 4 3/4 yards will be required. For contrasting material 3/4 yard 35 inches wide is required. Price 15c.

6776. Ladies' Slip.
Cut in 4 Sizes: Small 34-35, Medium 35-40, Large 42-44, Extra Large 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 2 3/4 yards of 39 inch material. Price 15c.

4579. A new Doll and Garment Outfit.
Cut in 3 Sizes for dolls: 12, 16 and 20 inches in length. To make the doll in a 16 inch size requires 1/2 yard of 36 inch material. The dress and cap

require 3/4 yard. The cap alone requires 1/4 yard. Price 15c.

6622. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6 year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 35 inch material. For collar, belt and band cuffs of contrasting material 3/4 yard 35 inches wide is required, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6935. Attractive Nursery Toys.
Cut in One Size. It requires 3/4 yard of 32 inch material for the Camel and 3/4 yard for the Squirrel. Price 15c.

7015. Girls' Dress.
Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6 year size with long sleeves will require 1 3/4 yard of 35 inch material. If made with short sleeves, 1 1/4 yard will be required. Collar, tab and cuffs of contrasting material will require 1/4 yard 35 inches wide and cut crosswise. To trim with bias binding as pictured in the large view will require 1 3/4 yard 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

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Perfume, \$1,950 Quart, Dropped; Bottle Breaks

A bottle of orchid perfume, valued at \$1,950, was broken by an express man on a platform at the Kansas City Union station recently.
The bottle, containing approximately a quart of the orchid perfume, was one of the several bottles from Boston. The orchids had been shipped from Panama to Paris, where they were made into the perfume. The broken bottle was insured.

In the shipment, besides the broken bottle, was another quart of orchid perfume, several other bottles and thirty packages of bottles of other perfume. The total value was \$8,000.

A woman in the suburbs was chatting over the back fence with her next door neighbor:
"We're going to live in a better neighborhood soon," she said.
"So are we," the other said.
"What? Are you moving too?"
"No, we're staying here."

Farm Bureau AUTO ROBE Blankets

All wool, single blankets, dark grey, solid color, stitched ends. Splendid for camping and good for home use, size 66x80. Price \$5.00, postage prepaid.

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MICH. STATE FARM BUREAU
LANSING, MICH.

Favorite Recipes

This recipe column is established with the hope of a mutual exchange among our readers. We desire reliable recipes, appropriate for general farm use and will appreciate contributions.

ICE CREAM SUNDAE FLAVORS

To make delicious Ice Cream Sundaes use the following:

Chocolate: Two squares chocolate, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup water, 1 cup white Karo syrup. Boil until a thick syrup. Cool and put over plain vanilla ice cream just before serving.

Caramel: Same as above, except do not use chocolate, and use brown sugar instead of white sugar.

Pineapple: Use recipe above, but add one can shredded pineapple preserves.

Caramel Nut: Use recipe for caramel syrup and sprinkle chopped nut meats over caramel.

DATE MUFFINS

1/4 cup shortening
1/4 cup sugar
1/4 cup milk
2 cups flour
1 cup chopped dates
1/2 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 egg
Bake 25 minutes in hot oven.

TEXAS HASH

1 cup rice cooked in 5 cups boiling water; when cooked pour cold water over rice and drain
1 pound round steak chopped fine
2 cups cooked tomato
1 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon pepper
Bake 3/4 hour in hot oven

HARD SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS

1/2 cup of butter
1 cup powdered sugar
1/2 teaspoon lemon juice
2/3 teaspoon vanilla
Cream the butter, add the sugar gradually and flavor. Serve on any dessert served hot.

HONEY AND BUTTER SYRUP

A delicious syrup to serve with waffles or muffins can be made by mixing one part of melted butter to three parts of heated honey. Serve hot.

CHOCOLATE-COCOANUT CAKE

Three eggs, using whites of two for frosting; one cup of sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup of sour milk, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon baking powder, one cup of cocoanut, one and one-half squares of chocolate, one and one-fourth cups flour. Bake in moderate oven.

MOLASSES CAKE

1 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup butter
1 cup molasses
2 eggs
1 teaspoon each cinnamon and allspice

CURTAIL SPENDING TO LOWER TAXES, FARMERS' REMEDY

Farm Bureau's Resolutions Suggest Methods of Procedure.

SUPPORT FARM BOARD

Favors New Taxes Only If Proceeds Lighten Real Estate Load.

Lansing—Holding that the control of public expenditures is the cornerstone of farm tax relief, delegates to the 13th annual convention of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, at State College Nov. 13-14, urged that drastic measures to curb excessive taxation should be made the first order of business in the process of tax reform.

Better assessment laws, a strengthened State Tax Commission, and equalization of local school and highway taxes were rated next in effectiveness by the delegates as measures of farm tax relief. The delegates also reaffirmed their former position favoring the introduction of new taxes, such as tobacco and income taxes and an increased gas tax, but only if they are to be used in equalizing and reducing existing tax levies.

The Bureau delegates went on record for a uniform opening of the hunting season on ducks, rabbits, pheasants and squirrels; retention of the Horton Trespass Act, repeal of the Plumbing Code law, abolition of exemptions from taxation and of the Covert Act, as well as the consolidation of local governments in districts where the people desire it. The full text of the resolutions follows:

Your committee is aware that the space of time which has elapsed since the board of delegates last went on record through a body of resolutions has been unusually short and therefore holds the view that resolutions to be considered at the present session should be correspondingly few in number.

Part I. FARM BUREAU PROGRAM

Sec. 1. Membership

Whereas, members of character that make for satisfactory relationships between the individual and the association are fundamental to the welfare of the association, and

Whereas, our present plan of membership has served us well for the past twelve years, and

Whereas, the time seems opportune for the establishment of a plan of more permanent membership, which insofar as is possible, will recognize those loyal members of the State and County Farm Bureau who do consistently, year after year, pay their annual membership dues, therefore

Be it resolved, that we favor the expansion of our present membership policy to provide for a life membership plan and that the delegates assembled authorize the Board of Directors acting under the by-laws as amended, to work out details of said plan, and

Be it further resolved, that it is the desire of the delegates assembled that such a plan shall include the following provisions:

1. Annual dues not to exceed \$10 in any year.
2. Privilege of lump sum payment of balance on a life membership in any year prior to its normal maturity.
3. A guarantee of American Farm Bureau Federation dues.
4. A guarantee of a subscription for each member to the Michigan Farm News.
5. A guarantee of county or local Farm Bureau dues of \$2 per year for

old paying members; \$1 per year for life members; \$1 per year for new members in the first year and \$1.50 per year for new members in the second year, after which time the new member shall be deemed an old member, provided that the sums herein named as due the counties shall be net as to expense for new membership work and for collections and that the amount to be spent upon general services by the State Farm Bureau from membership funds shall in no year exceed the amount herein designated as being due to the counties.

Sec. 2. Michigan Farm News

We heartily congratulate the Michigan Farm News, successor to the Michigan Farm Bureau News upon the policy of independent action it has pursued since its separate incorporation. We endorse the action of the Board of Directors in sponsoring a newspaper for Michigan farmers in general, as distinguished from an organization mouthpiece. We bespeak for the News the fullest freedom to follow out its independent career, confident that in so doing, a new and valuable service to agriculture will result.

PART II. RELATIONSHIPS

Sec. 1. Other Farm Organizations.

We wish to extend the hand of fellowship and co-operation to all farm organizations that are attempting to improve the conditions of agriculture. We congratulate the various Co-operative Commodity Marketing organizations affiliated with the Michigan State Farm Bureau on their splendid record of efficiency.

Sec. 2. Smith-Hughes

The Michigan Farm Bureau has repeatedly endorsed the fine work of the Smith-Hughes teachers in our schools. These men have rendered an inestimable service in checking rural economic decay by training the farm youth of the State to cope with problems which face agriculture today. We oppose plans now known to be under consideration for the discouragement of Smith-Hughes work through removing the special assistant which the state now gives to districts carrying on Smith-Hughes work. We especially condemn any effort to nullify this aid under the guise of legislation proposed to equalize local school tax burdens.

Sec. 3. M. S. C. in Upper Peninsula.

We believe that the valuable service which Michigan State college is rendering to the farmers of this state through its various agencies could be further enhanced through the provision of suitable facilities for training students in agriculture in the Upper Peninsula. We recommend that consideration be given to some plan for offering such training under M. S. C. auspices in the Upper Peninsula in the near future.

As taxpayers interested in economy, and as progressive citizens interested forward looking and efficient management, we congratulate President R. S. Shaw on his administration of the Michigan State College.

PART III. NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Sec. 1. Federal Farm Board

We pledge our continued wholehearted support to the program of the Federal Farm Board and to the agencies in this State which it has recognized, namely, The Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., The Northern Cherry Growers' Association, The Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, The Michigan Livestock Exchange, The Michigan Elevator Exchange, and The Michigan Wool Growers' Co-operative Association. We urge all farmers to give their full support to these institutions so that the legislation enacted by the Federal government for the relief of agriculture may have a fair opportunity to prove its true value.

Sec. 2. National Income Tax

We heartily commend the action of the American Farm Bureau Federation in calling conferences to consider steps that should be taken in order to write into the Federal tax laws the provisions that are necessary to protect the States in the levy of income taxes at rates that will eventually make possible the substitution of income taxes for property taxes as the chief source of State and local revenue. We take especial pride in the fact that the Michigan State Farm Bureau was the first to bring this important question before the National Bureau. We recommend as a companion measure that the American Farm Bureau Federation take a stand in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing tax exempt securities, so that taxation according to ability to pay may become a reality.

PART IV. STATE AFFAIRS

Reapportionment

The Michigan State Farm Bureau congratulates those voters in all counties of the State who successfully opposed the reapportionment amendment and who brought about the defeat of this un-American measure. The Farm Bureau now calls upon all interests having at heart the welfare of the State to co-operate in an early effort to find a formula that will provide for a fair and final solution of the reapportionment question—a solution that will insure all sections a reasonable voice in legislation in accordance with American ideals of representative government.

Sec. 2. Economy in Government

We regard the control of public expenditures as the keystone upon which any program of tax relief for farmers or other over-taxed classes must stand or fall. Economy is desirable both because of possible absolute reductions in the cost of government and because no other measure of tax reform can give reasonable assurance of affording actual relief unless and until there are reasonable guarantees that funds designed to replace present excessive taxes will actually be devoted to this use and will not be spent to further increase the cost of government. We, therefore, recommend that legislation designed to curb excessive taxation be

made the first order of business in the process of tax reform, and we submit that the present financial crisis warrants the consideration of drastic measures directed along these lines. We renew our instructions to State Farm Bureau officers to work for the defeat of all proposed legislation which tends to an unwarranted increase in public expenditures.

Sec. 3. Consolidations of Local Government Functions

Recognizing that drifting populations and property values have created conditions in some parts of the state where there may be an excess amount of governmental overhead expense, we recommend to the Legislature that it give careful consideration to the wishes of the inhabitants of such localities regarding possible consolidations of government, either through the union of local units where this is the desire of the people in each unit affected, or through the uniting of public offices of a clerical nature where a majority of the people concerned may desire it.

We also recommend to the citizens of primary school districts where enrollments have almost vanished that they give serious thought to the advisability of discontinuing such unnecessary public schools, wherever it may effect a material reduction in taxes.

Sec. 4. Equalization of Local Tax Burdens

We recognize that unequal local assessments of property values and unequal local taxes for the support of schools and highways are among the leading causes of tax complaint in all parts of the State, yielding only to the generally high levels of taxation in their importance to agriculture. We therefore, renew our previous demands for better assessment laws, for a strengthened State Tax Commission, removed as far as possible from political influence and for legislation that will place squarely upon the State the responsibility of equalizing and reducing existing excessive local school and highway taxes both urban and rural. We urge the State to abolish the vicious practice of assessing so-called benefits to abutting property in connection with highway improvements, under the Covert Act and other similar laws. We also reaffirm our opposition to laws which grant special privileges to any class of taxpayers through the medium of tax exemptions.

Sec. 5. New Revenues.

We reaffirm our position favoring the introduction of new and just taxes into our revenue system and their use to reduce and equalize existing local levies, particularly those for roads, streets and schools. We wish to emphasize the fact that while we consider a properly drawn State income tax, a tobacco tax, and an increased gas tax, as equitable methods of securing the funds for these uses, we are not content to allow the securing of the needed reduction and equalization to depend upon the adoption of any particular tax, so long as the tax which is adopted is equitable.

We wish to add that we are not in favor of the adoption of any new tax unless it is done in connection with provisions that guarantee the use of the proceeds in a way that will actually reduce and equalize present farm and city taxes.

Sec. 6. Hunting Season.

We favor the simultaneous opening of hunting seasons on ducks, rabbits, pheasants and squirrels. We also wish to reiterate our position in favor of the retention of the Horton Trespass Act.

Sec. 7. Plumbing Code.

We demand the repeal of the present Plumbing Code law, insofar as it applies to farmers and the substitution thereof of minimum requirements suitable to farm conditions. We recommend that the administration of such a Farm Plumbing Code be vested in the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the Michigan State college.

Co-ops' Business Big At Buffalo, Detroit

East Buffalo, N. Y.—Michigan co-operative live stock shippers sent 43 carloads to the Producers Co-operative Commission Ass'n the first week in November. That week the Producers had 110 cars or 34.1% of total Buffalo receipts. Indiana sent 24 cars, Ohio 26, New York 8, Kentucky 5 and Illinois 4.

Detroit—For the week ending Nov. 20, Michigan Live Stock Exchange Co-op Commission Merchants at Detroit received 91 carlots of stock out of 184 received on the market. It also handled trucked stock, as follows: 243 cattle, 498 calves, 2,534 sheep and lambs, 1,071 hogs.

Oseola Road Shovel Produces Cheap Marl

Reed City—Oseola county road commission is co-operating with farmers by setting the commission's power shovel digging marl when it isn't busy on other work. Farmers are getting marl at 28.8c per yard as against the previous cost of \$1. It tests 85 to 96% lime. Ten marl beds are being mined. Some 2,000 acres have been marled this season for alfalfa and sweet clover next spring. County Agent Ralph Clavellet and Clayton Corey, county road maintenance engineer, are credited with the idea.

NATIONAL BEAN CROP

Washington—The United States produces approximately 20,000,000 bushels of dry beans a year on about 1,900,000 acres. The crop is produced in 14 States, led by Michigan and California with an annual production of 6,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels respectively. Last year the total crop had a farm value of \$73,000,000.

TOO MANY BEANS, DEPRESSION, TELLS BEAN PRICE STORY

Prices Better Than in 1921 Despite 250 Pct. Crop Increase.

Lansing—"Michigan bean growers are wondering just what has happened to their bean market and the reason for the break of \$4.00 a hundred since Sept. 1st," said L. E. Osmer, manager of the Michigan Elevator Exchange at Lansing, farmers co-operative elevator system and largest handler of beans in Michigan, in a statement this week. "During the past few days lighter offerings have brought a 50c increase," Mr. Osmer added.

"In a nut shell," Mr. Osmer said, "an increase in bean production of 250% since 1921 and the general depression over the entire world, with millions of men out of work and unable to buy their normal supply of foodstuffs, is largely responsible for the present current levels of our Michigan bean crop, together with the very heavy deliveries of new beans since September 1st by farmers.

Influence of Stock Crash

"First of all, the big break in all commodities had its effect. For instance the decline in price of copper from 20c per pound a year ago to 9 1/2c today; the terrific break in the New York stock market which in many instances carried prices down so that many stocks are now selling for just 10% of the price they were bringing a year ago today.

All this has had its bearing on the bean market indirectly, but the biggest item to attribute this break to is the fact that in the last ten years bean growers in the United States have increased production from the annual crop of nine million bushels, which was the crop marketed in 1921, to a crop this year of twenty-one million bushels, an increase of practically 250% in ten years.

In the crop year 1921 there were practically no beans shipped into the United States from other countries. This year it is expected that two million bushels of foreign beans will enter the United States despite the duty of \$3.00 per hundred.

Food Consumption Shrinks

"In periods of business depression such as we are now in, consumption of all commodities, including foods, show a shrinking far greater than the average man would appreciate. For instance, a dairy here in Lansing supplying city customers tells us the Lansing people are buying only 70% as much milk as a year ago. Milk is a standard item of diet, yet here in Lansing, an industrial city, people have curtailed their purchases of milk 30%. In this respect, consumption of beans has suffered, although probably not 30%.

1921 and Today

"In 1921 which was the last year of general business depression, Michigan handpicked beans sold in March and April at prices around \$3.75 per hundred to the wholesale trade FOB Michigan. At the same time wheat was bringing \$1.40, rye \$1.30 and oats 40c. At the present time we have beans selling to the wholesale trade at \$4.50, wheat 73c, rye 55c, and oats 29c. So despite the increase in production of 250% since 1921 beans are still bringing higher levels, comparatively, than what the Michigan farmer is getting for his wheat, rye or oats. In an ordinary year 70% of the entire Michigan crop of beans is sold to canners and it is the canner who supplies the big outlet for Michigan beans. Every large canner in the country today tells us demand for canned beans, compared with a year ago, is off 25% to 30%.

"The bean growers of the United States have during the months of September and October delivered the largest tonnage of beans to elevators than ever before in the history of the bean marketing. These large deliveries added their weight to the market and helped the decline along.

Short Potato Crop Suffers

"The Michigan bean growers can sympathize with the growers of Michigan potatoes. It is a well-known fact that the potato crop of the United States today is way below normal, and way below a ten year average, but here are potatoes selling at 60c to the farmer, with a very short crop.

This year has been a most exceptional year and comparative values have meant nothing. Wheat is down to the lowest since 1905. Rye is down the lowest since 1895.

Collects Farm Claims Amounting to \$839,42

Lansing—During September and October the Michigan State Farm Bureau traffic dept. reports that it collected in loss and damage claims for Michigan farmers \$839,42 and filed with railroads and other concerns for collection similar claims totalling \$1,229,64.

The Bureau's Traffic Dept. not only collects loss, damage and over charge claims for shippers, but it represents farmers in instances where stock or property is damaged by locomotives, transportation companies, by oil line, power line or other rights of way, etc. It assists farmers in telephone, electric line rates and other matters.

Mother: "Tommy, your father tells me you called him an old idiot. Did you?"
Tommy: "Yes, mother."
Mother (distractedly): "Well, Tommy, I'm glad you're truthful anyway."

U. S. Produce Act Finds Many Rascals

(Continued from page one)

shipment. This results in two commissions. When a shipper entrusts his goods to an agent to be sold for his account he expects that agent to be able to sell them and not to turn them over to someone else to sell. If the agent is unable to dispose of them he should secure the shipper's consent before reconsigning, or should see to it that the shipper pays only one commission. Many receivers urge that it is frequently to the interest of the shipper to have goods reconsigned since it spreads the distribution of the shipment over more receivers who naturally can reach a greater number of customers.

Skimmed by Expert

This argument is alluring and may be true in many instances, but the custom is subject to abuse. We have, for example, the case of a dealer to whom a carload of melons was consigned from a southern point. Upon its arrival he immediately reconsigned it to a more northern city. The second dealer sold it and rendered an account sales showing that the melons sold for \$332.00 and that the expenses, including a commission of 10 per cent, amounted to \$298.42. This left net proceeds of \$33.58, for which a check was sent to the first dealer. The first dealer, in preparing to make up an account sales to send to the shipper, added to the net proceeds of \$33.58 the freight from the shipping point to his city, which amounted to \$178.08, the total of the two items being \$211.66. That he did this is shown by a penciled notation on the account sales, which he attempted unsuccessfully to erase. Eventually he felt that the sum of \$211.66 might be called in question since he wrote below it the sum of \$200 and on the account sales showed \$200 as the gross sales less the melons. From this amount he deducted freight in the sum of \$178.08, and another 10 per cent commission, amounting in this case to \$20.00. These expenses totaled \$198.08, leaving a net to the shipper of \$1.92.

Results of Exposure

An arrangement existed between the two dealers whereby the first dealer was to receive 3 per cent of the 10 per cent commission charged by the second dealer on goods reconsigned to him. The first dealer was not entitled to the commission of \$20.00, which he charged, nor should he have taken the freight into consideration in making up his account sales since it had already been deducted by the second dealer. He should have sent to the shipper the account sales as received from the second dealer and should have sent to him a check for \$33.58 instead of one for \$1.92. Such a case as this shows how a practice which may have been started in good faith can be turned to dishonest ends.

A dealer who had had for several months two or three hundred dollars belonging to a shipper naively admitted that he needed it in his business. Another, when asked why he had failed to pay \$3,600 due on four cars of apples, unblushingly answered that his firm was hard up and needed the money to help it out. Many shippers believe that unscrupulous commission merchants use shippers' funds to finance their businesses. Apparently some do this, but reputable houses as a rule remit promptly.

Some Keep No Records

A source of trouble in the enforcement of the Act is the failure of many agents to keep proper records of transactions. It is not uncommon in the investigation of a complaint against a merchant who has an excellent reputation to find that the merchant has difficulty in proving his good faith, simply because he has quite records showing the sales consigned to protect himself with adhering the shipment.

The department believes that every commission merchant should keep such records as will identify each lot received for sale on consignment, and that his sales tickets should identify the lot from which each sale was made. It is believed, also, that so far as is practicable he should keep a record of the persons to whom goods are sold in order that a complete check may be made of the handling of each individual shipment. Many dealers object that such a system would be far too expensive, but it is believed that a simple system can be developed which will hold the expense to a minimum and at the same time give the grower the information to which he is entitled.

Many shippers make the mistake of trying to force commission merchants to handle their goods on too low a commission. No shipper cares to pay an extravagant amount for the sale of goods. On the other hand, if he demands of his agent that he handle his goods for too low a charge he thereby tempts the agent to invent fictitious charges to make up the difference.

Cases have been found where the commission charges assessed in certain cities were on so low a basis that other charges had grown up to offset the low commission. In one case a merchant stated that his rate for handling produce on commission was "7 per cent and cartage". The shipper felt that his goods were being handled on a very low commission, but overlooked the fact that he might be assessed cartage where no cartage was incurred. The merchant maintains that there is nothing dishonest in his charging cartage, that it is a part of his charge which he quotes to everyone alike, and that those who ship to him expect to pay it. What charge is made, or the basis on which the charge is made, is of course a matter of agreement be-

tween the agent and the principal; the Act has nothing to do with that. However, such a method of establishing the rate of pay is susceptible of misunderstanding by the principal and can be used against him by an unscrupulous agent.

1930 Drought Fifth Since the Civil War

Washington—It is evident that this season will go down as one of the greatest drought years—the fifth since Civil War days, says the U. S. Bureau of Agr'l Economics. In 1901, the last previous one, corn yielded 17 bushels to the acre. The forecast this fall is for a little over 19 bushels per acre, whereas in the average year it is slightly over 28 bushels. In other words, the prospective corn crop of 2,000,000,000 bushels or less is the smallest in a generation.

Moreover, large areas in the eastern half of the country are still suffering acutely from dry weather. Not only have the late crops such as corn, potatoes, beans and buckwheat been reduced but the new clover and alfalfa seedlings and even many old meadows are past help, thus carrying the problem over into next year.

Whether prices of the leading crops and products will rise proportionally remains to be seen. It does not help farmers as a whole merely to have higher priced feeds. Unfortunately, one of the peculiarities of this season is the cut in supply of feedstuffs, whereas wheat and cotton, our two great cash crops, face the weakest markets in years. So far, it has been a season of most

Classified Ads

Classified Advertisements will be charged at the rate of 5 cents a word. Where the ads are to appear twice, the rate will be 4 1/2 cents a word and for ads running three times or more, 4 cents a word, each insertion.

RUGS AND KNITTING YARNS FOR sale by manufacturer. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine. 11-25p.

WANTED—FARM TO TRADE FOR free and clear Lansing home. Sargent, 215 North Eighth street, Lansing. Phone 4525.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CHESTER White horse, ready for service. Gills, open or bred. Stock immune. Prices right. Charles McCulla, Ann Arbor, R. 6. Farm Bureau member. 12-27-30

FOR SALE—LARGE QUANTITY OF fine prairie hay. Carlots or less. Baled or loose. Mrs. A. G. Conklin, Montague, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY EXPERIENCED single man. Former dairy farm operator. Edward Morris, 822 North Hayford street, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR, dairy or general farm by experienced married man. One daughter. O. E. Moore, 804 Bement street, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH by young married man. Lived on farm practically all my life. Also have had experience in painting and machine work. Would like tenant house on farm where I work. Write Theodore Ryckman, 1023 Pierson Court, Lansing, Mich.

discouraging returns, both in crops and in prices.

Foods that spoil readily, such as milk, soup stock, and meat, should always be kept in the coolest part of the refrigerator.

A frequent handicap—too much bone in the head and not enough in the back.

WANTED, LIVE POULTRY, EGGS

We specialize in live poultry, eggs and veal. Used egg cases for sale in lots of ten or more, by freight or express. Also new coops for sale. Shipping tags and market information are sent free for the asking.

GARLOCK-WILLIAMS CO. INC., 2614 Orleans St., Detroit

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State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich.

Don't take chances. Get your protection now with the STATE MUTUAL RODDED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 1400 new policies since January 1st. 21,600 members, over \$32,000,000 at risk. A classified policy covers only property mentioned. Our Blanket Policy covers all. Write us for sample policy or an agent to call.

W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y, 702 Church Street, Flint, Michigan.

Noah Built the Ark In Dry Weather

Those who scoffed and laughed at Noah got wet beyond any recovery. Noah had good reason to believe that floods were likely. He protected himself and his.

Same with automobile insurance. The time to get financial protection against loss by fire, theft, collision, property damage, and suits for personal damages is NOW.

CAN YOU ASSUME THESE RISKS?

Can you afford to pay heavy repair bills to your own car? Possibly to another man for damages to his car? Stand a damage suit for \$10,000 more or less?

If you drive without good insurance, you take that risk. Why not be protected by a State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance policy? It is the best in auto insurance, at very low annual rates, in a strong legal reserve company. Specially low rates for farm cars. We have written 60,000 policies in Michigan. There's an agent near you. Write us for full information.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU State Agent Lansing, Mich. STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO. Bloomington, Illinois



IF it were only occasionally that Milkmaker helped a herd to high production, its value might be questioned. But, when repeatedly it helps good herds win high honors, you know Milkmaker has value built into it. See what Milkmaker is doing! Be fair to yourself and try it! Here are Milkmaker-fed herd records:

- SEVEN out of the first TEN Michigan Dairy Herd Improvement Ass'n high herds for the year, finishing June 30, 1930, (including the three highest.)
- Highest herd average in the U. S. on Dairy Herd Improvement Ass'n work—Raymond Wurzel herd, North Street, with 626 lbs. butterfat average.
- Herd that won the national contest for herds of over eight cows—Don Straub herd, Galien, with 621 lbs. butterfat average.
- Highest record on two milkings a day made in Michigan—Paul Schiffer herd, Remus, with 539 lbs. butterfat average.
- The most butterfat at the lowest cost per pound from Milkmaker-fed cows in the last State College "Record of Performance," an Honor Roll of good cows. Tie your herd and your faith to Milkmaker—the proven feed. Don't experiment—be sure!

Laying Mash—With Production Records

Farm Bureau Mermashes (containing the outstanding product Manamar) lower production costs by producing more eggs and promoting better health. There's a Farm Bureau Mash for every need—a 32% protein supplement to help you use your own grain; a low-priced laying mash for those with a supply of skimmed milk and eggmaker the most perfectly balanced ration in Michigan, (ask for the formula and YOU be the judge.)

See Your Local Distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies

Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Lansing, Michigan



Uncertain Markets

Good salesmen, having behind them the great volume of live-stock and the resources of the largest sellers on the market, are tremendously important to you.

You have these advantages when you ship to the Michigan Live Stock Exchange at Detroit and the Producers Co-operative Com. Ass'n at East Buffalo. They are there to get you the most your work will bring. It takes months of work and care to get live stock ready for market. How very important is your choice of selling agency. Ask your friends who ship through the Live Stock Shipping Ass'n about us.

Return to patrons guaranteed by bond meeting U. S. Gov't requirements.

Michigan Livestock Exchange Detroit, Mich. or Producers Co-Op Com. Assn. East Buffalo, N. Y.